

# THE Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE.

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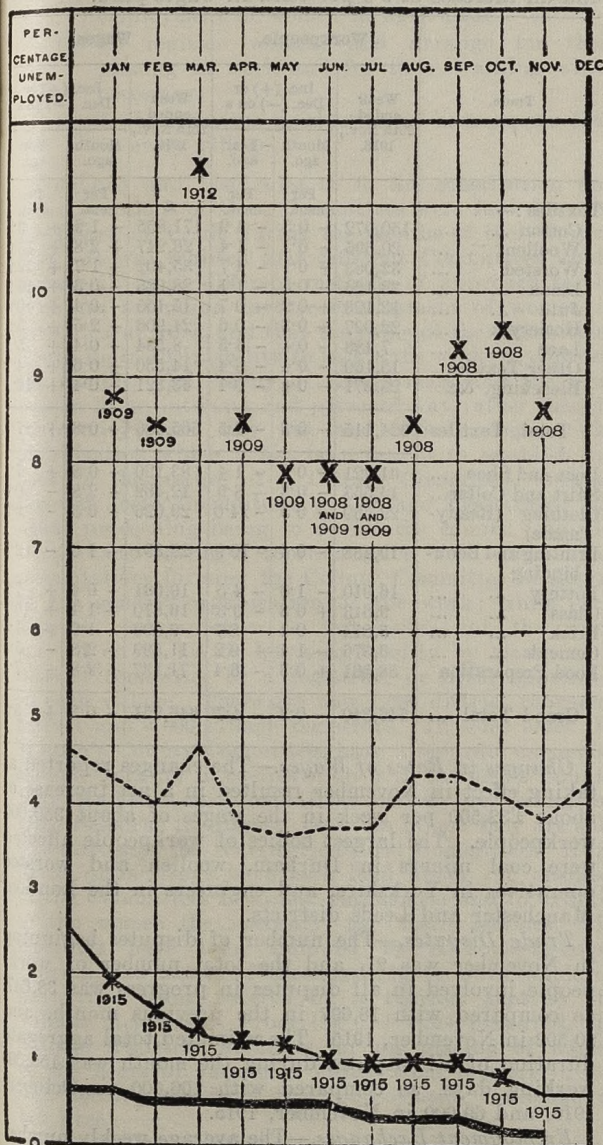
[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

## EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

— Thick Curve = 1916. — Thin Curve = 1915.  
..... Dotted Curve = Mean of 1906-15.

x The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of unemployed, in the months named, during the years 1906-15.



### NOTE TO CHART.

The above chart is based solely on Returns furnished direct to the Department of Labour Statistics by various Trade Unions which pay unemployed benefit to their members. Persons on strike or locked out, sick or superannuated, are excluded from the figures.

## THE LABOUR MARKET IN NOVEMBER.

NEARLY all the industries, especially those connected with war requirements, were fully employed in November, and in many cases were working overtime. Most of the essential trades would have been able to employ more labour if obtainable.

Employment at coal mines was good; the number of workpeople increased by nearly 1 per cent., but, owing to transport difficulties, the average number of days worked by the collieries showed a slight decline. At iron mines it continued very good; at shale, lead and tin mines good, and at quarries fairly good.

In the pig iron industry employment was good, and the number of furnaces in blast showed a further slight increase. At iron and steel works it was very good, and there was an increase both in the number of workpeople and the aggregate number of shifts worked. The engineering and shipbuilding trades, as in previous months, were extremely busy, with much overtime. In the tinplate and steel sheet trades there was still short time, owing to a restricted supply of raw materials. Most of the other metal trades continued very busy, and a great deal of overtime was reported, especially by brass and sheet metal workers.

In the cotton trade employment was good in the spinning department, and fair in the weaving section, but on the whole showed a slight decline. There was much activity in the woollen and worsted trades, and the supply of labour was not equal to the demand. The linen trade showed little change, and short time continued to be worked in Ireland. Employment was good in the jute, hosiery, bleaching, calico printing, dyeing and finishing trades, and fairly good in the silk and carpet trades. In the lace trade employment continued fair in the curtain and slack in the fancy branch; on plain nets much activity was caused by Government contracts.

The boot and shoe trades showed much activity both on Army contracts and in the civilian trade. Employment in the leather industry was good, except with some branches of the saddle and harness trade.

Employment in the ready-made tailoring trade, the shirt and collar trade, and the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, &c., trades continued fair. It was also fair with dressmakers in retail firms in London, but slack with Court and private dressmakers and with bespoke tailors. Employment was good in the corset trade, and with felt hat makers; in the silk hat trade it was reported as bad.

Men remaining in the building trades were well employed, partly on Government requirements and partly on factory extensions or repairs and alterations. In the brickmaking trade there was a seasonal decline, but employment was still fairly good. Cement workers continued to be busy. Employment was fairly good with mill-sawyers, and very good with coopers. In the furnishing trades employment was very fair, and cabinetmakers and upholsterers were well employed. In the coachbuilding trade employment was good, and slightly better than in the previous month.

The printing trades showed a seasonal improvement,



and a considerable amount of overtime was reported; in the bookbinding trades employment continued good, with much overtime. Employment in the paper trade was fairly good.

Employment in the glass trades continued good. In the pottery trade the china branch was busy, but with tile and sanitary ware makers there was a decline. In the food preparation trades employment was very good, with much overtime and a shortage of labour.

In England and Wales comparatively little progress with autumn work was made in agriculture owing to wet weather. Apart, however, from the delay owing to the weather, the scarcity of labour was reported as a further difficulty.

Employment with dock labourers showed some decline, and at some of the ports on the East Coast it was rather slack. It continued good on the whole with fishermen, but slack with fish curers. The supply of seamen and firemen was about equal to the demand at ports on the East Coast, but at most ports there was some shortage in the supply.

#### TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

Trade Unions with a net membership of 937,942 reported 2,806 (or 0.3 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of November, 1916, the same percentage as at the end of October, 1916, compared with 0.6 per cent. at the end of November, 1915.

Trade.	Membership at end of Nov., 1916, exclusive of those serving with H.M. Forces.	Unemployed at end of Nov., 1916.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Number.	Per-cent.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Building* ...	76,910	376	0.5	- 0.1	- 0.6
Coal Mining† ...	116,706	6	0.0	...	...
Iron and Steel ...	38,637	214	0.6	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Engineering ...	264,594	383	0.1	- 0.1	- 0.2
Shipbuilding ...	73,065	183	0.3	+ 0.1	...
Miscellaneous Metal	39,895	24	0.1	...	...
Textiles†:—					
Cotton ...	79,727	796	1.0	- 0.2	- 0.6
Woolen & Worsted	7,769	1	0.0	...	- 0.4
Other ...	53,943	105	0.2	- 0.1	- 0.2
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper	51,571	230	0.4	- 0.3	- 0.7
Furnishing ...	14,294	169	1.2	- 0.4	- 1.0
Woodworking ...	27,893	95	0.3	- 0.1	- 0.5
Clothing ...	76,076	69	0.1	...	...
Leather ...	3,688	130	3.5	+ 1.6	...
Glass ...	651	...	...	...	- 1.1
Pottery ...	10,260	8	0.1	+ 0.1	...
Tobacco ...	2,263	17	0.8	...	- 0.7
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>937,942</b>	<b>2,806</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>

#### UNEMPLOYMENT IN "INSURED TRADES."

The percentage of "insured" workpeople unemployed at the end of November, 1916, was 0.54, compared with 0.49 at the end of October, 1916, and 0.91 at the end of November, 1915.

Trade.	Number Insured, exclusive of those serving with H.M. Forces	Unemployed at end of November, 1916.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed on a	
		Number.	Per-cent.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Building ...	483,652	4,454	0.92	+ 0.12	- 1.22
Construction of Works	107,079	342	0.32	- 0.01	- 0.23
Engineering and Iron-founding	1,045,982	4,995	0.48	+ 0.04	+ 0.14
Shipbuilding ...	238,540	774	0.32	+ 0.02	- 0.05
Construction of Vehicles	160,991	638	0.40	+ 0.04	- 0.19
Sawmilling ...	8,546	27	0.32	- 0.27	- 0.30
Other Insured Workpeople	38,028	46	0.12	+ 0.01	- 0.14
<b>All Insured Workpeople</b>	<b>2,082,818</b>	<b>11,276</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>+ 0.05</b>	<b>- 0.37</b>

\* This percentage is based mainly on Returns relating to carpenters and plumbers.

† In the mining and textile industries a contraction in the demand for labour is more generally met by short-time working.

‡ On corrected figures.

#### EMPLOYERS' RETURNS: MINING AND METAL TRADES.

The following Table summarises the returns from firms employing 708,895 workpeople in November, 1916:—

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for November, 1916.	November, 1916.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
		Days worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Coal Mining ...	531,284	5.59	- 0.15	- 0.07	
Iron " ...	13,346	5.76	+ 0.03	- 0.05	
Shale " ...	3,233	6.06	+ 0.05	+ 0.10	
Pig Iron ...	27,100	Furnaces in Blast. 289	No. + 2	No. + 24	
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	22,000	Mills Working. 347	+ 1	- 145	
Iron and Steel ...	111,932	Shifts Worked (One Week). 642,705	Per cent. + 1.5	Per cent. + 5.7	

#### EMPLOYERS' RETURNS: TEXTILE AND OTHER TRADES.

Returns from firms employing 546,340 workpeople in the week ended 25th November, 1916, showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and of 0.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 4.7 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 5.8 per cent. in wages paid.

Trade.	Workpeople.				Wages.			
	Week ended 25th Nov., 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th Nov., 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
Textiles:—		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
Cotton ...	150,072	- 0.5	- 4.9	171,855	- 1.9	+ 3.2		
Woolen ...	20,695	- 0.1	- 1.4	26,247	+ 2.8	+ 13.6		
Worsted ...	32,063	+ 0.1	- 4.7	35,402	+ 1.7	+ 12.9		
Linen ...	38,126	- 0.5	- 1.1	28,986	- 0.5	+ 13.2		
Jute ...	13,123	+ 0.2	- 0.7	15,155	- 0.4	+ 10.5		
Hosiery ...	22,027	+ 0.3	- 0.6	21,906	- 2.5	+ 5.2		
Lace ...	7,488	- 0.4	- 4.5	8,584	- 0.4	+ 5.1		
Other Textiles	15,150	- 0.4	- 6.4	14,530	+ 0.6	+ 4.7		
Bleaching, &c.	25,371	- 0.4	- 0.1	43,321	- 0.4	+ 12.1		
<b>Total, Textiles</b>	<b>324,115</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>- 3.5</b>	<b>365,986</b>	<b>- 0.8</b>	<b>+ 7.1</b>		
Boot and Shoe ...	61,221	- 0.2	- 1.4	83,120	- 0.8	+ 7.1		
Shirt and Collar...	15,553	- 0.8	- 8.9	12,462	- 2.8	- 0.0		
Clothing (Ready-made)	29,589	- 0.5	- 14.0	29,026	- 0.3	- 2.9		
Printing and Book-binding	19,488	- 0.4	- 10.9	27,891	+ 1.6	- 2.3		
Pottery ...	16,010	- 1.0	- 4.5	19,061	- 0.4	+ 7.2		
Glass ...	9,613	+ 0.8	- 0.3	16,870	+ 1.4	+ 10.7		
Brick ...	5,814	- 0.4	- 8.7	9,099	- 1.9	+ 1.6		
Cement ...	6,376	- 1.4	- 9.2	11,599	- 2.8	- 5.3		
Food Preparation	58,561	+ 0.3	- 6.4	71,137	+ 2.8	+ 7.1		
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>546,340</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>- 4.7</b>	<b>646,251</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>+ 5.8</b>		

*Changes in Rates of Wages.*—The changes reported as taking effect in November resulted in a net increase of about £32,500 per week in the wages of about 350,000 workpeople. The largest bodies of workpeople affected were coal miners in Durham, woollen and worsted operatives in Yorkshire, and engineers in the London, Manchester and Leeds districts.

*Trade Disputes.*—The number of disputes beginning in November was 21, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress was 38,647, as compared with 18,697 in the previous month, and 20,502 in November, 1915. The estimated total aggregate duration of all disputes during the month was 155,000 working days, as compared with 106,600 in October, 1916, and 69,000 in November, 1915.

*Employment Exchanges.*—The average weekly number of vacancies notified to all Employment Exchanges for the four weeks ended 10th November was 41,113, as compared with 40,005 in the previous five weeks, and with 36,023 in the four weeks ended 12th November, 1915. The average weekly number of vacancies filled for the same periods was 31,778, 30,413, and 26,177 respectively.

#### WORK OF THE WOMEN'S COUNTY AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEES.

THE suitability of women to perform many of the branches of farm and horticultural work was recognised at an early date of the war, and in order to promote their employment special steps were taken by the Board of Trade acting in conjunction with the Board of Agriculture. The progress made in the substitution of women for men in agriculture has been slow, and is in no way commensurate with that achieved in industrial and commercial occupations. The difficulties attendant on the work have been most serious. Prejudice on the part of the farmers, reluctance on the part of the women, insufficiency of housing accommodation, lowness of wages, have all proved serious obstacles.

To try to overcome these difficulties, a campaign of propaganda work was instituted in the spring of 1915 by the Board of Agriculture and the Board of Trade.

As a result of the combined action of the Boards, local voluntary committees, known generally as "Women's County War Agricultural Committees," have been formed. At the present time there are 63 such committees, whose function is:—

- (1) To carry on propaganda work to promote the employment of women in agriculture.
- (2) To register women, and arrange for their placing in work and for their training where necessary.
- (3) To increase the production of home-grown food in every village.

No hard and fast rules as to the constitution and exact functions of these Committees were laid down by the Board of Trade during the months of their initiation. It was realised that different Committees would necessarily have different methods of approach to the problems attending further employment of women in agricultural work, and that the value of the Committees would lie in their ability to tackle the work of arousing the interest and energy of the farmers and the local women in an intimate and personal way rather than in conformity with any cut and dried scheme. The organisation which it has been sought to establish has been in the nature of a County Committee working through local Committees or Village Registrars; the usual proceeding being to divide the county into districts, each having a representative, such district representatives forming the County Committee in charge of the general organisation of the work; while each district representative is responsible for the work carried on in his or her own locality by means of a district committee or a registrar, or both, appointed in each village. There are now 1,060 district representatives and 4,000 village registrars. In some cases the Women's County Committees have a separate existence, though working in co-operation with the men's County War Agricultural Committees called into being by Lord Selborne in August, 1915. In others they are sub-committees of the War Agricultural Committees. Hundreds of meetings have been held under the auspices of the Committees to arouse enthusiasm and to explain to the women the necessity for their services. The meetings have been followed by a house-to-house canvass, the names of those willing to work whole or part time being entered on a register kept by the Village Registrar. From the list thus prepared, the Village Registrar arranges for the placing of women as she hears of vacancies, either from farmers in her own locality or from the Employment Exchange in her area.

A certificate emblazoned with the Royal Arms and bearing the inscription, "Every woman who helps in agriculture during the war is as truly serving her country as the man who is fighting in the trenches or on the sea," has been issued by the Board of Agriculture and signed by the Presidents of the Board of Agriculture and the Board of Trade. This certificate has been issued to workers at the discretion of the Committees

either at the time of registration or only after proved service; in some cases it has not been utilised at all. After completing thirty days' service on the land, registered women are entitled to wear a Government armlet of green baize with the Royal Crown in scarlet; 72,021 certificates and 62,000 armlets have been issued.

The obtaining of statistics from the Committees has been a matter of great difficulty, and no reliable figure from this source can be quoted. The approximate returns indicate that close upon 140,000 women have been registered; this includes those who have volunteered for whole and part time service. In certain counties, such as Northumberland, Wilts, Devon, Kent, and parts of Lincolnshire, as also in Wales, women have always been on the land in large numbers, and many of these do not care to register, as they think by so doing they may make themselves liable to some form of "compulsory service." As an instance of this, one of the divisions in Lincolnshire returns 599 registered and 2,041 working; in many villages, too, the registrars can give no accurate idea of the number working, as the farmers so frequently make their own arrangements. It appears that the comparatively small demand by farmers for the services of women up to the last few months has been due in the main to the following reasons:—

- (1) The number of farm labourers exempted.
- (2) The fact that the shortage of labour has been largely met by:—
  - (a) Release of soldiers.
  - (b) Release of school children.
  - (c) Increased use of machinery.
  - (d) A lower standard of cultivation.

(3) The unwillingness on the part of large numbers of farmers to employ women.

(4) The difficulty of providing accommodation for imported women. The housing problem in rural districts, already existent before the war, has been largely increased owing to the fact that the wives and families of men who joined the colours have been permitted to remain in their cottages. The result of this has been that the farmer has often been unable to replace the men either by other men or by women.

The work undertaken by the woman worker on the land is of a diverse character, and includes some occupations which do not in any way, as a rule, fall within the woman's province.

The following is a list of occupations in which women have been and are now engaged in various parts of the country:—

1. GENERAL FARM WORK—
  - (a) Cleaning land.
  - (b) Stone picking.
  - (c) Weeding.
  - (d) Thistle cutting.
  - (e) Manure spreading.
  - (f) Singling and hoeing turnips.
  - (g) Potato setting and lifting.
  - (h) Vegetable planting and transplanting.
2. MILKING.
3. STOCK TENDING AND REARING.
4. BUTTER MAKING.
5. CHEESE MAKING.
6. POULTRY REARING.
7. HAYMAKING.
8. HARVESTING.
9. SHEEP SHEARING.
10. THATCHING.
11. STAKING.
12. PLOUGHING.
13. LOADING AND UNLOADING.
14. THRESHING.
15. FRUIT PICKING.
16. HOP PICKING.
17. REED STRIPPING.
18. BARK PEELING.
19. TIMBER FELLING.
20. GARDENING—
  - (a) Jobbing.
  - (b) Market Gardening.
  - (c) Domestic.
  - (d) Cultivating allotments, waste land.
  - (e) Co-operative gardening.

The experience gained during the war goes to prove that some women can do anything and everything on the land, and do it well, but that the average woman is useful chiefly for occupations 1 to 7 and for 15, 16 and 20. In numbers 2 and 3 they have shown themselves particularly successful. Demonstrations of women's work on the land have now been held all over the country, Cornwall giving a lead in this way in March, 1916. One of the most useful and successful of these demonstrations was held at



the Royal Show at Manchester in June, under the auspices of the Lancashire and Cheshire Women's Committees. As a result of the demonstration forty vacancies were immediately notified, and a number of applications also received from women who wished to take up training in farm work, and orders are still being sent to the Employment Exchanges from farmers who were present at the Show.

With the aid of a grant from the Board of Agriculture, given to farm schools and institutes throughout the country, 390 women have received short courses of training in milking and general farm work during the current year. In addition to the Government grant, almost every County Committee has been able to make private arrangements with large landowners and farmers to give free training to applicants for farm and garden work. A scheme of training women in gardening for three months was arranged between the London County Council and the Board of Trade at Avery Hill, the London County Council paying a training wage of 12s. weekly to the students. This was successfully carried on for six months, but is at the moment in abeyance owing to the lack of housing accommodation. The Corporations of Lancaster, Liverpool, Manchester, Rochdale, St. Helens, Southport, Accrington and Crewe, and other places, have also provided instruction in their public parks. Fifty-eight women have been trained in this way. There has been no difficulty in placing candidates trained, but owing to there being no grant for the maintenance of students during training, it has been impossible to make the fullest use of the facilities offered.

An outstanding feature of the reports is that organised gangs of women, working under a leader, who have visited farms in rotation, undertaking jobs at piecework rates, have been very successful. This has been particularly so in Herefordshire, Yorkshire, Cornwall, Kent, Lincolnshire and Wales.

Amongst other developments of women's work in the land is the Co-operative Gardening Scheme at Tavistock, where cultivation of derelict allotments has been profitably taken up by a gang of women under a trained gardener.

At Salisbury, waste land near the city has been acquired, and is being entirely worked in part-time shifts by women and girls. This land, which was a wilderness in the spring of this year, is now producing a good crop of potatoes, cabbages and other vegetables.

Vacation Land Workers Schemes, arranged by the Board of Trade with the principal universities and colleges, were the means of providing 2,890 women in gangs to undertake fruit-picking, general farmwork, and gardening in various parts of the country.

At the request of the War Office, two bracken-cutting camps were established, one at Brockenhurst and one at Savernake. The camp at Savernake was particularly successful, 270 acres of bracken being cut, dried and made into ricks by the women, who lived under semi-military conditions for about eight weeks.

Subjoined is a Table giving the most reliable estimate available as to the numbers of women employed in agriculture in July, 1916, and October, 1916, as compared with July, 1914:—

	July, 1914.	July, 1916.	Oct., 1916.
Total No. <i>Whole Time</i> women workers employed in Great Britain	80,000*	100,000	80,500
Total No. <i>Casual</i> women workers employed in Great Britain	50,000	88,000	66,000
TOTAL	130,000	188,000	146,500

This Table and the one which follows are based on returns supplied by farmers to the Information Bureau of the Employment Department of the Board of Trade which has recently been established at the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington.

The following Table shows by districts the percentage

\* Of whom 57,000 were employed in England and Wales and 23,000 in Scotland.

changes in the numbers of whole-time women workers employed at the dates specified:—

District.	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) on numbers employed in July, 1914.	
	July, 1916.	Oct., 1916.
ENGLAND AND WALES:		
South Eastern	+ 78.4	+ 15.9
South Western	+ 28.8	- 0.6
West Midlands	+ 14.4	+ 3.6
East Midlands	+ 86.2	+ 35.6
Yorkshire	+ 21.2	+ 5.7
North Western	+ 37.2	+ 26.8
Northern	+ 4.4	+ 2.5
Wales	- 7.7	- 13.2
TOTAL, ENGLAND AND WALES	+ 40.0	+ 5.9
SCOTLAND	- 8.6	- 12.5
TOTAL, GREAT BRITAIN	+ 25.0	+ 0.6

The decrease in Scotland and Wales is chiefly due to the fact that women normally engaged in agriculture, attracted by higher wages, have migrated to munition-making and other industries.

The decrease in the figures between July and October is due to the seasonal character of the work.

### EMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND IN THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.

#### GERMANY.\*

*Employment in October.*—“Employment in Germany presented the same characteristics in October as in the preceding months. There was a further increase in general activity; while, with establishments engaged directly in the manufacture of war material, employment was in many cases described as better than either in the preceding month or in October, 1915.

“On the whole no change occurred in the mining industry, which reported continued activity. The metal and engineering trades were as well employed as in September, 1916, or October, 1915, and in many establishments even better than at those periods. Some increases in activity took place in the electrical trades. The chemical and woodworking trades presented on the whole the same features as in the preceding month, but in some cases were busier. In the building trades no change was reported.”

*Returns from Trade Unions.*—Returns relating to unemployment were furnished by 38 trade unions, the membership covered being 810,481. Of these, 15,820, or 2.0 per cent., were out of work at the end of October, as compared with 2.1 per cent. in the preceding month and 2.5 per cent. in October, 1915.

Unions.	Membership reported as Unemployed at end of Month.	Percentage of Membership reported as Unemployed at end of month.		
		October, 1916.	September, 1916.	October, 1915.
All Unions making Returns...	810,481	2.0	2.1	2.5
PRINCIPAL UNIONS:				
Building trade operatives	59,365	0.1	0.2	0.9
Painters	7,814	1.6	0.8	3.4
Metal workers (Soc. Dem.)	240,029	0.6	0.7	1.0
Engineers and metal workers (Hirsch-Duncker)	10,279	0.5	0.4	0.9
Metal workers (Christian)	18,478	0.4	0.5	0.9
Textile workers (Soc. Dem.)	55,230	15.3	15.3	11.4
Hat makers	7,819	24.5	31.5	31.8
Book and shoe makers	17,016	0.7	1.0	2.7
Transport workers	60,439	0.4	0.3	0.5
Printers (book and job)	30,500	0.3	0.6	0.5
Lithographers	6,026	1.3	1.3	2.2
Bookbinders	17,127	3.9	4.1	8.4
Saddlers and bag makers	8,144	1.4	1.3	1.7
Leather workers (Soc. Dem.)	5,154	9.6	8.3	9.0
Wood workers (Soc. Dem.)	67,880	1.0	1.0	2.4
Porcelain workers	4,725	7.7	7.2	12.7
Bakers	8,022	2.0	1.4	1.1
Brewery & corn mill workers	17,924	0.3	0.3	0.7
Tobacco workers	23,731	0.4	0.4	0.6
Factory workers irrespective of trade (Soc. Dem.)	78,772	0.4	0.5	0.9
State and municipal workers	25,766	0.2	0.2	0.2

\* *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt* (the journal of the German Department of Labour Statistics), November, 1916.

Among male members of Trade Unions the percentage unemployed at the end of October was 0.6, as compared with 0.7 in the preceding month and 1.0 in October, 1915; among female members the percentages for these months were respectively 7.3, 8.1 and 10.0.

*Returns from Labour Exchanges.*—Returns relating to the operations of Labour Exchanges during October show the proportion of applications for employment to every 100 situations registered as vacant to have been as follows:—

	October, 1916.	September, 1916.	October, 1915.
Males	64	68	89
Females	135	134	182

#### HOLLAND.\*

*Employment in September.*—Returns relating to unemployment in September were received by the Dutch Government Statistical Office from Trade Unions and municipal unemployment funds with a total insured membership of 116,752. The percentage of such members out of work during the month was 4.4, as compared with 4.0 in the preceding month and with 13.9 in September, 1915:—

Group of Trades.	Number of Members insured against Unemployment in Sept., 1916.	Percentage actually Unemployed.			Average Days Lost per Week per Member Unemployed.		
		Sept., 1916.	Aug., 1916.	Sept., 1915.	Sept., 1916.	Aug., 1916.	Sept., 1915.
All Unions paying Unemployment Benefit, and Municipal Unemployment Funds making Returns	116,752	4.4	4.0	13.9	5.5	5.6	4.9
<i>Do.</i> , excluding Diamond Workers	107,630	1.5	1.2	7.6	4.6	4.7	4.0
Working in Diamonds, &c.	9,122	38.5	36.6	67.5	6.0	6.6	5.9
Printing, Lithography, &c.	11,120	1.1	0.9	10.5	4.8	5.1	2.8
Building Trades (including Roadmaking)	21,965	3.5	2.3	13.7	4.8	5.0	5.3
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	16,535	1.0	1.0	5.6	4.9	5.3	3.2
Textile	9,031	1.2	1.3	16.9	2.7	2.6	1.9
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	19,875	1.1	1.3	1.2	4.3	4.9	3.7
Woodworking, &c.	4,728	1.1	0.9	9.0	5.5	5.7	4.9
Leather, Oilcloth, &c.	2,640	0.2	0.1	0.7	5.7	5.6	4.5

The comparison between September, 1916, and the previous month yields slightly different results when based upon data furnished by Trade Unions only (irrespective of whether they pay unemployment benefit or not), and when further limited to returns received from Unions making returns for both months. On this basis the percentage of unemployment is found to be 5.0 in September, as compared with 4.9 in August. Among the members of these Unions the average number of working days lost owing to unemployment was, in September, 4.6 per cent., and in August, 4.5 per cent. of the total number of days that might have been worked in the respective months.

#### DENMARK.†

*Employment in September.*—According to returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Office 2.0 per cent. of the 146,700 members of the Trade Unions reporting were unemployed at the end of September. The corresponding figure for the previous month was 2.2 per cent., while that for September, 1915, was 3.5 per cent. The average time lost through unemployment in September was 0.44 of a day per member.

#### CANADA.‡

*Employment in September.*—“The labour market during September continued to show a shortage in many lines of industry, principally in agricultural operations, coal mining, and in some branches of manufacturing. The demand for farm labour in the West was fairly well met in some districts, though in other parts threshing was reported seriously inter-

\* *Maandochrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*, 31st October, 1916.  
† *Statistiske Efterretninger*, 25th November, 1916. Danish Statistical Office.  
‡ *The Labour Gazette*, October, 1916. Issued by the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.

rupted and delayed through a shortage of labour. The supply of female help was still reported as inadequate in a number of manufacturing lines. Freight shipments by rail and water kept transport workers busy, but passenger traffic had almost ceased on the lakes. Active operations continued in metal and coal mining, though in the latter industry a shortage of labour continued to curtail outputs. Sawmills in practically all lumbering districts continued to run steadily, but there was some falling off in logging operations in British Columbia owing to over-production earlier in the season and the scarcity and comparatively high wages of labour. Fishing continued quiet. According to returns received from eight city corporations employment on civic works has been decreasing in volume since July, as indicated both by the number of employees temporarily employed and the amount of wages paid such employees in the first fortnight of the month.”

#### UNITED STATES.\*

*Employment in September.*—Returns furnished to the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics by manufacturers enable comparisons to be made as to the volume of employment in representative establishments in ten manufacturing industries, (a) between September, 1916, and the preceding month, and (b) between September, 1916, and the corresponding month of 1915.

(a) *Comparison of September, 1916, and August, 1916.*

Industry.	Number of Establishments Reporting.	Number of Workpeople.		Earnings.†			
		August, 1916.	Sept., 1916.	August, 1916.	Sept., 1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	
		Per cent.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Iron and steel	104	170,439	173,915	+ 2.0	1,325,191	1,380,160	+ 4.1
Car building and repairing	35	54,082	54,644	+ 1.0	358,413	351,289	- 2.0
Cotton manufacturing	50	50,863	50,722	- 0.3	103,460	105,532	+ 2.0
Cotton finishing	15	11,174	11,078	- 0.9	26,836	27,305	+ 1.7
Hosiery & underwear	32	27,572	28,030	+ 1.7	53,447	56,718	+ 6.1
Woollen	44	38,971	40,411	+ 3.7	94,467	101,110	+ 7.0
Silk	48	21,734	21,637	- 0.4	99,816	100,108	+ 0.3
Men's ready-made clothing	32	21,674	21,347	- 1.5	68,380	62,371	- 8.8
Boots and shoes	65	54,951	54,509	- 0.8	147,010	146,846	- 0.1
Cigar manufacturing	53	18,074	18,225	+ 0.8	41,244	43,851	+ 6.3

(b) *Comparison of September, 1916, and September, 1915.*

Industry.	Number of Establishments Reporting.	Number of Workpeople.		Earnings.†			
		Sept., 1915.	Sept., 1916.	Sept., 1915.	Sept., 1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	
		Per cent.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Iron and steel	100	140,545	173,533	+ 23.5	923,995	1,389,556	+ 50.4
Car building and repairing	37	48,840	57,912	+ 18.6	282,806	374,114	+ 32.3
Cotton manufacturing	52	53,097	52,459	- 1.2	95,646	108,274	+ 13.2
Cotton finishing	15	10,392	11,078	+ 6.6	21,810	27,305	+ 25.2
Hosiery & underwear	55	27,674	29,238	+ 5.7	48,498	59,071	+ 21.8
Woollen	43	39,443	40,091	+ 1.6	81,148	100,271	+ 23.6
Silk	51	19,903	21,466	+ 7.8	82,018	98,344	+ 19.9
Men's ready-made clothing	31	18,366	21,323	+ 16.1	46,220	62,309	+ 34.6
Boots and shoes	66	46,705	55,572	+ 19.0	114,666	147,883	+ 29.0
Cigar manufacturing	51	19,182	18,486	- 3.6	59,590	44,753	+ 13.0

As in the preceding months of this year, employment in the manufacturing industries as a whole was in a better state in September than in the corresponding month of 1915. In eight of the ten industries the number of workpeople on the pay-roll was greater in September, 1916, than in September, 1915. The industries showing a reduction in the number on the pay-roll are cotton manufacturing and cigar making. The greatest increase shown (23.5 per cent. is for the iron and steel industry. The amount of money paid to workpeople was greater in September, 1916, than in September, 1915, in all of the ten industries dealt with. The greatest increase shown is 50.4 per cent. for the iron and steel industry.

\* *Monthly Review of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics*, November, 1916, Washington.

† These figures represent the aggregate wages bill for two weeks in the case of the iron and steel, car building and silk industries, and for one week in other cases.



## COURSE OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

In the following paragraphs relating to the course of retail prices in this and other countries the latest available statistics are given in every case, but it will be observed that while the returns for this country relate to the beginning of December those for the other countries relate to various earlier dates. As prices in all countries are moving upwards, this difference of date is important, and should be borne in mind in making comparisons as between one country and another.

With regard to the figures for Berlin and Vienna, it must also be remembered that these no longer afford any index to the state of supplies and, being based on artificially fixed maximum prices, are not comparable with figures which are mainly based on the prices in a free market. For all the articles enumerated for Berlin, and for most of those shown for Vienna, consumption is strictly controlled by a system of rationing.

## UNITED KINGDOM.

The general level of retail prices of food rose by about 3 per cent. between 1st November and 1st December. The largest increases recorded were for eggs, 17 per cent. (largely seasonal), and cheese, 7 per cent. Meat, tea and sugar showed but little change in price, on the average, but bread, potatoes and butter advanced by 4 per cent., and flour by 5 per cent. during the month. Bacon, margarine and milk increased in price by about 2 per cent.

## COMPARISON WITH A YEAR AGO.

Retail prices of food at 1st December, 1916, as compared with 1st December, 1915, showed an average advance of 29 per cent. The price of meat increased during the year by about 20 to 25 per cent., except frozen mutton, which rose over 30 per cent. Potatoes on 1st December, 1916, were considerably more than double the price of a year earlier. Granulated sugar, eggs and cheese were dearer by 40 per cent., 35 per cent., and 30 per cent. respectively. For flour, bread, milk, butter, bacon, and fish, increases ranging from 19 to 27 per cent. were recorded. The price of margarine advanced during the year by 14 per cent. Tea alone, among the articles included in the returns, remained practically unchanged in price.

## COMPARISON WITH JULY, 1914.

In the following Table is given a percentage comparison of the level of prices at 1st December, 1916, in relation to the normal prices of July, 1914:—

Article.	Percentage Increase from July, 1914, to 1st December, 1916.		
	Large Towns (populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	United Kingdom.
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs ... ..	59	59	59
Thin Flank ... ..	86	69	78
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—			
Ribs ... ..	83	79	81
Thin Flank ... ..	101	91	96
Mutton, British—			
Legs ... ..	56	54	55
Breast ... ..	90	69	79
Mutton, Frozen—			
Legs ... ..	87	81	84
Breast ... ..	121	113	117
Bacon (streaky) ... ..	58	52	55
Fish ... ..	147	103	123
Flour (households) ... ..	81	89	85
Bread ... ..	76	66	71
Tea ... ..	51	50	51
Sugar (granulated) ... ..	173	166	170
Milk ... ..	55	49	52
Butter—			
Fresh ... ..	68	68	68
Salt ... ..	67	67	67
Cheese ... ..	63	63	63
Margarine ... ..	22	22	22
Eggs (fresh) ... ..	179	178	178
Potatoes ... ..	130	95	112
ALL ABOVE ARTICLES (WEIGHTED PERCENTAGE INCREASE)	87	80	84

The average percentage increases recorded for butcher's meat ranged from 55 per cent. for British legs of mutton to 117 per cent. for frozen breasts of mutton,

the percentages being equivalent to advances in the average prices, varying with the cut, of 4½d. to 6d. per lb. Of the other articles, the retail prices were between two and three times as high as in July, 1914, in the case of sugar, eggs, fish and potatoes. With sugar, 1½d. of the 3½d. increase in price is due to increased taxation; with eggs, part of the increase is due to seasonal causes, such influences deriving enhanced importance from increased dependence on home-produced eggs.

Flour was 85 per cent., or 9d. per 7 lb., above the level of July, 1914, and bread 71 per cent., or 4½d. per 4 lb., dearer. The prices of butter and cheese were between 65 and 70 per cent. higher at 1st December than in July, 1914, and those of bacon, milk and tea 50 to 55 per cent. higher, three-fourths of the advance in tea being due to increased taxation. Margarine was 22 per cent. dearer than in the month preceding the war.

Taking the country as a whole, and making allowance for the relative importance of the various articles in working-class household expenditure, the average increase in retail prices of food between the beginning of the war and 1st December was 84 per cent., which is reduced to 78 per cent. if the increase in the duties on tea and sugar is deducted.

These figures relate to food only, and the percentage increases given must not be applied to the total family expenditure, but only to that proportion which is expended on food. It should be remembered that rents of working-class dwellings are not appreciably higher than before the war, and that, although many other items of expenditure have increased substantially, they have not advanced, on the average, so much as food. It may be estimated that the average increase between July, 1914, and the present time, in the cost of all the items ordinarily entering into working-class family expenditure, including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, &c., is about 60 per cent., taking the same quantities and descriptions of the various items at both dates and disregarding increased taxation of the commodities included.

## BERLIN.

[See also introductory note in previous column.]

As may be seen from the following Table, the general index number of retail food prices in Berlin in October, as computed from the official figures published in the *Statistische Korrespondenz*, shows a fall of 4.6 per cent. on the figure for September. This has been brought about mainly by recent reductions, imposed by regulation, in the Berlin maximum prices of war bread, rye flour, potatoes and beef.

The drop of 36 per cent. in the price recorded for coffee appears to be due to a different cause, viz. the selection of a lower quality coffee as the basis for the October price quotation. The price quoted for that month (1.40 marks per German lb.) is that of a mixture containing only 25 per cent. of genuine coffee.

Article.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Price in October, 1916, as compared with	
	September, 1916.	July, 1914.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Rye bread ... ..	- 15.0	+ 21.4
Wheat bread ... ..	+ 16.7	+ 48.9
Rye flour ... ..	- 9.1	+ 33.3
Wheat flour ... ..	+ 8.3	+ 23.8
Butter ... ..	No change	+ 105.8
Lard ... ..	No change	+ 315.6
Sugar ... ..	No change	+ 38.0
Coffee ... ..	- 36.4	- 9.7
Eggs ... ..	- 5.9	+ 357.1
Milk ... ..	No change	+ 45.5
Beef ... ..	- 5.3	+ 182.4
Mutton ... ..	No change	+ 164.7
Veal ... ..	- 8.7	+ 105.9
Bacon ... ..	No change	+ 117.9
Potatoes ... ..	- 15.4	+ 249.4
Rice ... ..	No change	+ 37.5
Split peas ... ..	- 6.7	+ 145.0
Haricot beans ... ..	+ 1.0	+ 106.0
ALL ABOVE ARTICLES (WEIGHTED PERCENTAGE INCREASE)	- 4.6	+ 109.4

## COURSE OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD (continued).

## VIENNA.

[See also introductory note on p. 450.]

The usual official returns\* of retail food prices in Vienna are not available for a later period than the middle of September. In their absence recourse has been had to a tabular statement published in the *Vienna Arbeiter-Zeitung* for 26th November. A calculation based on these alternative figures shows that the retail prices of food in the Austrian capital in November, 1916, were about 177 per cent. higher than in July, 1914, and 25 per cent. higher than in November, 1915. The only decrease recorded in the list of articles selected was for "rye" bread, which figured in the source at a price 11 per cent. lower than that reported for November, 1915.

Article.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Prices in the period 5th to 14th Nov., 1916, as compared with	
	7th to 13th Nov., 1915.	25th July, 1914.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Beef, forequarter ... ..	+ 72.2	+ 389.5
" hindquarter ... ..	+ 73.7	+ 365.9
Pork ... ..	+ 34.4	+ 290.9
Bacon ... ..	+ 14.2	+ 445.2
Lard ... ..	+ 14.3	+ 410.6
Milk ... ..	+ 20.9	+ 79.3
Butter, native ... ..	+ 44.4	+ 188.9
" foreign ... ..	+ 22.1	+ 290.8
Margarine ... ..	+ 83.1	+ 500.0
Flour, wheat ... ..	+ 62.2	+ 166.7
Bread, rye ... ..	- 11.2	+ 64.9
Eggs ... ..	+ 66.7	+ 311.8
Potatoes ... ..	+ 24.1	- 21.7
Haricot beans ... ..	+ 24.0	+ 307.9
Sugar ... ..	+ 13.3	+ 29.1
TOTAL (WEIGHTED AVERAGE) ...	+ 24.9	+ 176.7

## ITALY.

According to data published in the issue for 1st December of the journal of the Italian Labour Department (*Bollettino dell' Ufficio del Lavoro*) the general level of retail food prices fell slightly in October (by 0.3 per cent.) as compared with the preceding month. Bread, olive oil, and milk increased in price, but flour, macaroni, beef and bacon declined. The general index of retail food prices stood at a point 31.7 per cent. above that for July, 1914.

Article.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Average Price on 15th Sept., 1916, as compared with		Article.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Average Price on 15th Sept., 1916, as compared with	
	15th Aug., 1916.	15th July, 1914.		15th Aug., 1916.	15th July, 1914.
	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Beef—			Cheese ... ..	+ 4	\$
Sirloin steak ... ..	- 1	+ 5	Milk, fresh ... ..	+ 1	+ 3
Round steak ... ..	No change	+ 6	Bread ... ..	+ 7	\$
Rio roast ... ..	No change	+ 5	Flour, wheat ... ..	+ 9	+ 50
Chu k roast ... ..	No change	+ 2	Maize meal ... ..	+ 3	+ 10
Plate boiling beef ... ..	+ 1	+ 2	Rice ... ..	- 1	\$
Pork chops ... ..	+ 8	+ 13	Potatoes ... ..	+ 15	+ 3
Bacon ... ..	+ 2	+ 8	Onions ... ..	- 10	\$
Ham, smoked ... ..	+ 2	+ 10	Beans, navy ... ..	No change	\$
Lard, pure ... ..	+ 6	+ 21	Prunes ... ..	No change	\$
Hens ... ..	+ 2	+ 10	Raisins, seeded ... ..	+ 1	\$
Salmon, tinned ... ..	+ 1	\$	Sugar, granulated ... ..	- 9	+ 48
Eggs, strictly fresh ... ..	+ 13	+ 36	Coffee ... ..	No change	\$
Butter, creamery ... ..	+ 8	+ 14	Tea ... ..	No change	\$
TOTAL ... ..	- 0.3	+ 31.7	TOTAL (WEIGHTED AVERAGE)	+ 4	+ 15

## CANADA.†

The cost of food in Canada in September, measured by the weekly expenditure of a family, as computed from returns of retail prices in about sixty cities in the Dominion, showed an increase of 3.9 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and was higher by 20.9 per cent. than in July, 1914.

Taking the total family expenditure—food, fuel, lighting and rent—the September figures show an increase of 2.6 per cent. as compared with August, and an increase of 6.0 per cent. over July, 1914.

The difference in the extent of the rise since July, 1914, between food on the one hand and the total family expenditure on the other, is due to the fact that while food, fuel and lighting have become dearer, there has been a reduction, amounting to 15.4 per cent., in the expenditure on rent.

\* That is to say those published in *Warenpreisberichte*. According to these retail food prices in September were 168.6 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.  
† *The Labour Gazette*, October, 1916. Issued by the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.  
\*\*

## AUSTRALIA.\*

During the month of August the index number representing the average retail price of food in the thirty principal towns of the Australian Commonwealth showed a fall amounting to 1.7 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, but was 28.1 per cent. above that for July, 1914. In obtaining these figures account is taken of the extent to which each of the various articles of food entering into the computation of the index numbers is consumed throughout the Commonwealth, and also of the respective populations of the thirty towns.

## NEW ZEALAND.†

The index number of retail prices of articles of food in September, based on returns relating to 25 representative towns in New Zealand, show, on the whole, a decrease of 1.6 per cent. as compared with the preceding month. Groceries and meat products were slightly dearer than in August, but dairy products were 3.0 per cent. cheaper.

As compared with July, 1914, all three groups of articles were dearer, and the combined index number for September stood at a point 18.1 per cent. above that for the month immediately preceding the war.

Group of Articles.	Increase in Price in September, 1916, as compared with	
	August, 1916.	July, 1914.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Groceries ... ..	+ 0.7	+ 18.2
Dairy produce ... ..	- 2.9	+ 21.3
Meat ... ..	+ 1.1	+ 21.2
TOTAL (WEIGHTED AVERAGE) ...	- 1.6	+ 18.1

## UNITED STATES.‡

The index number representing the general level of retail food prices in the United States increased by about 4 per cent. from 15th August to 15th September, and on the latter date was 15 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. These figures are based on returns from 44 of the principal towns of the United States.

Article.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Average Price on 15th Sept., 1916, as compared with		Article.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Average Price on 15th Sept., 1916, as compared with	
	15th Aug., 1916.	15th July, 1914.		15th Aug., 1916.	15th July, 1914.
	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Beef—			Cheese ... ..	+ 4	\$
Sirloin steak ... ..	- 1	+ 5	Milk, fresh ... ..	+ 1	+ 3
Round steak ... ..	No change	+ 6	Bread ... ..	+ 7	\$
Rio roast ... ..	No change	+ 5	Flour, wheat ... ..	+ 9	+ 50
Chu k roast ... ..	No change	+ 2	Maize meal ... ..	+ 3	+ 10
Plate boiling beef ... ..	+ 1	+ 2	Rice ... ..	- 1	\$
Pork chops ... ..	+ 8	+ 13	Potatoes ... ..	+ 15	+ 3
Bacon ... ..	+ 2	+ 8	Onions ... ..	- 10	\$
Ham, smoked ... ..	+ 2	+ 10	Beans, navy ... ..	No change	\$
Lard, pure ... ..	+ 6	+ 21	Prunes ... ..	No change	\$
Hens ... ..	+ 2	+ 10	Raisins, seeded ... ..	+ 1	\$
Salmon, tinned ... ..	+ 1	\$	Sugar, granulated ... ..	- 9	+ 48
Eggs, strictly fresh ... ..	+ 13	+ 36	Coffee ... ..	No change	\$
Butter, creamery ... ..	+ 8	+ 14	Tea ... ..	No change	\$
TOTAL ... ..	- 0.3	+ 31.7	TOTAL (WEIGHTED AVERAGE)	+ 4	+ 15

As compared with the previous month the price of pork chops increased by 8 per cent. in September, while other meat showed either no change or slight variation only. Potatoes were dearer by 15 per cent. and eggs by 13 per cent. Bread (included in these statistics for the first time), flour and butter increased by from 7 to 9 per cent. Sugar fell in price by 9 per cent. and onions by 10 per cent. All articles included in the Table for which figures are available for both periods were higher in price in September, 1916, than in July, 1914. The greatest relative increases occurred in the case of flour (50 per cent.), sugar (48 per cent.), eggs (36 per cent.), and lard (21 per cent.).

\* *Labour Bulletin*, No. 14. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Labour and Industrial Branch, Melbourne.  
† *Journal of the (New Zealand) Department of Labour*, September, 1916, Wellington, N.Z.  
‡ *Monthly Review of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics*, November, 1916, Washington.  
§ Not included in the official prices statistics at this date.



### MAINTENANCE OF SUPPLIES OF FOODSTUFFS & RAW MATERIALS IN SPAIN.\*

THE *Gaceta de Madrid* of 12th November publishes the text of a law, dated 11th November, authorising the Spanish Government to take steps for maintaining supplies of foodstuffs and raw materials in Spain.

The new law empowers the Government to reduce or suspend temporarily import duties on alimentary substances of prime necessity and on raw materials, when exceptional circumstances so require, in the interests of the national food supply or the maintenance of industries or agriculture. Authorisation is also granted for the Government purchase of supplies of foodstuffs and raw materials, with a view to selling them at fixed prices, and for the reduction of railway transport rates, when such courses are deemed advisable.

The Government is further authorised to adopt such measures as may be necessary to bring Spanish ships previously engaged in the national trade back again to that service, to regulate freights, and to suspend the enforcement of Article 2 of the Law of Maritime Communications, which reserves the national coasting traffic exclusively to vessels sailing under the Spanish flag and of home construction.

As regards cereals and fuel, authorisation is granted to the Government (a) to draw up a scheme of distribution such as will best satisfy national requirements, the operation of private contracts being suspended if necessary; (b) to take over the working of the coal, &c., mines should other means prove inefficacious for obtaining normal quotations for their products.

Power is also given to the Government to requisition any stocks of alimentary substances and raw materials, and temporarily to occupy warehouses or other places where such are stored, provided that requisitions are confined to such quantities as are strictly necessary. The price to be paid to the owners in respect of these stocks, &c., will be fixed by the Governor of the Province concerned.

This measure replaces and amends a similar law of 18th February, 1915. It will remain in force for twelve months, and will be extended for a further twelve months if necessary.

The *Gaceta* of 16th November publishes a Royal Decree establishing a Central Commission (to be known as the *Junta Central de Subsistencias*), which will draw up and submit to the Spanish Ministry of Finance, as soon as possible, regulations for the carrying out of the measures projected by the above law.

### PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN RESPECT OF LARGE FAMILIES IN FRANCE.

UNDER a law† dated 14th July, 1913, the head of any family of French nationality, with more than three children dependent upon him, and with insufficient resources, may receive a public monthly grant.

The administration of this law, which came into force on 1st March, 1914, is the subject of a report summarised in the current number of the *Bulletin du Ministère du Travail*.

Owing to the war, particulars are given for 38 departments only, no reports being available for the north-eastern departments nor for the department of the Seine. The figures presented relate to areas containing only 35 per cent. of the total population of France.

Assistance has been granted to 93,105 families. Of these, 73,674 had both father and mother at the head, 16,780 a mother only, 2,250 a father only, and 101 neither. This total represents 2.5 per cent. of the number of married couples in the departments concerned, according to the census of 1911. The proportion of the assisted families to the number of married couples was exceedingly varied as between the departments, ranging from 9 per thousand married couples

in Tarn-et-Garonne to 61 in Finisterre. Generally it was found that the departments where large families are most numerous are those in which the proportion of assisted families is least. The resources of the parishes did not permit their voting increased allowances at their own cost, except to a small extent. Grants were made in respect of 162,060 children, the total expenditure in the 38 departments amounting to 10,276,060 francs (£411,000). On this basis, the expenditure for the whole of France, in a normal year, is estimated at 33,000,000 francs (£1,320,000).

### EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND BOYS IN MUNITION WORKS IN ITALY.

THE *Bollettino dell' Ufficio del Lavoro* (Journal of the Italian Labour Department) for 16th October, 1916, publishes the text of two circulars issued by the Under-Secretary for Arms and Munitions with regard to the employment of women in munition factories. The first of these circulars is dated 23rd August, and is addressed to various officials and administrative bodies. Having recapitulated numerous previous circulars as being based on a desire to promote the employment of women at work which they are capable of performing, so as to release men for work requiring great strength or high skill, and also to find work and wages for the wives and other dependants of men called to the colours, the document proceeds to state that the results already attained, though considerable, are not sufficient. "More must be done by following the examples set in Great Britain and in France."

"In Italy (and particularly in Southern Italy and Sicily) the employment of women in munition factories has met with passive resistance—in some districts on the part of employers, in others on the part of workmen, or, owing to prejudice and traditional notions, on the part of the women themselves, whose aversion has been unmistakable and persistent.

"In France, where the question of male staffs of workmen is even more pressing than it is in Italy, the Under Secretary of State for Arms and Munitions has ordered (in a circular, dated 20th July, 1916) that after 20th August, with a preliminary eight days' notice, all the conscripted workmen, without any exceptions, who are skilled merely in work on which they can be, and should be, replaced by women, are to be withdrawn. Attached to this Order is a list of all the occupations to which the new provisions are applicable. Of course, the managers and foremen are to be kept on as conscripted workpeople.

"In Italy, for reasons stated above, it is not possible to contemplate an immediate and general application of a measure analogous to the French Order. Yet it is the intention of the Department of Arms and Munitions that such a measure shall be adopted gradually, with local modifications, as need arises.

"The District Committees on Industrial Mobilisation (assisted by the various Provincial Commissions for Testing Munitions) are therefore to compile exact and complete lists of the factories and the departments of factories devoted to the making of fuses, parts of fuses, bombs, diaphragms (for field telephones), and projectiles of small calibre (up to 87 mm.). Definite instructions are to be given by the aforesaid authorities to the managers of these factories for the purpose of ensuring that by 31st October of this year 50 per cent. of the men of military age, whether discharged men or men allocated to factory work, shall be replaced by as many women or boys. The latter are to be recruited specially from the pupils of secondary schools, to whom an appeal was recently made in a circular issued by the Minister of Education.

"Moreover, the factory managers are to be instructed that by 31st December the percentage must be brought up to 80.

"In regard to the actual numbers corresponding to

the percentages, special modifications may be made in those districts, where the girls and women are least fitted for, and least disposed towards, industrial employment. In regard to such modifications, special reports must be submitted for approval to the Ministry.

"It is anticipated that as a result of such instructions there will be available, at the turn of the year, a large number of men who may be utilisable for work on shells of medium and large calibre and on such other work as cannot be done by women and girls. Furthermore, it may be possible to restore a considerable number of men to the fighting ranks."

The second Circular published in the *Bollettino* is dated 28th September, and is mainly devoted to urging the various authorities to renewed and increased activity, in order to promote the employment of women. Sufficient progress, it is asserted, has not been made, much more being absolutely necessary in order to secure the safety of the country and to avoid unnecessary bloodshed.

"Much credit is due to women for what they have done. But it is by no means enough. Out of 355,349 persons employed in 882 munition works, only 45,628, or 13 per cent. are women.

"It is necessary to remove the obstacles to the larger employment of women. What is required is a convinced, intelligent, widespread and vigorous propaganda that will destroy the preconceptions of manufacturers, the opposition of Trade Unions, and the inertia of women—such inertia being, fortunately, restricted to one locality.

"For such a propaganda, much help would be afforded by an exhibition of schemes recently sanctioned for the moral and material benefit of working women. Emphasis must be laid on the fact that the employment of women is not a mere artifice to get work done at low wages for the sole profit of the employer.

"The recruitment of women for industrial work will be facilitated in proportion to the provision of means to safeguard their health and well-being—particularly in those transitory cases where it is necessary, owing to the exigencies of the time, to employ women on night work.

"Compliance with the laws made to ensure decency, health, and safety from accidents—important as it is in normal times—is now more than ever necessary.

"It may be affirmed," adds the Circular, "that as soon as manufacturers show plenty of initiative, and of adaptiveness for this new type of labour, and cease to cherish preconceived opinions as to the inferiority of women's work and as to the low wages that it merits, the labour of women will respond splendidly to the utmost variety of demands. This is true not merely as to the highly satisfactory results of women's work in the making of cartridges, fuses and boxes for shells, but also in actual work on the shells themselves and on their fittings. In various workshops in Liguria and Lombardy women are entrusted not only with making shells of small calibre, but also with making those of 102 mm., 105 mm., and even those of 149 mm. Thus it is evident that the field for utilising the working powers of women is very wide, and that the very best results may be attained by admitting them to it. . . . The Department expects to see, month by month, a marked and continuous increase in the percentage of the women employed in the workshops devoted to the manufacture of the weapons necessary for the attainment of victory."

### COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA. LABOUR STATISTICS: SECOND QUARTER OF 1916.

THE following particulars are summarised from the *Labour Bulletin*, No. 14 (the quarterly journal of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Labour and Industrial Branch). The figures relate principally to the second quarter of 1916.

*Employment.*—The percentage of persons unemployed

in the Commonwealth owing to lack of work, according to returns received from Trade Unions, was 4.4 in the second quarter of 1916, as compared with 5.1 in the preceding quarter and 8.4 per cent. in the second quarter of 1915. The proportion in the period under review varied from 0.9 per cent. in the clothing trades to 9.3 per cent. in the building trades. Taking all groups of trades together the degree of unemployment was least (1.9 per cent.) in Tasmania and greatest (6.0 per cent.) in Victoria.

During the quarter 22,864 applications for employment were received by the State Government Free Employment Bureaux. The number of applications from employers during the same period was 9,238, while the number of positions filled was 10,587.

*Industrial Disputes.*—The total number of labour disputes which began during the second quarter of 1916 was 122, as compared with 132 in the preceding quarter and 51 in the second quarter of 1915. Of the new disputes 74 occurred in New South Wales. The total number of persons affected by new disputes during the quarter was 24,700 (14,972 directly and 9,728 indirectly), as compared with 40,185 in the preceding quarter and 9,050 in the second quarter of 1915. During the quarter 238,732 working days were lost in new and old disputes, the corresponding totals for the first quarter of 1916 being 437,862, and, for the second quarter of 1915, 150,846. Of the 122 disputes which began during the quarter under review, 18 were still in progress on 30th June.

*Changes in Rates of Wages.*—During the second quarter of 1916 particulars were recorded concerning 225 changes in rates of wages, 108 of which occurred in New South Wales; the corresponding changes in the preceding quarter numbered 188, and in the second quarter of 1915, 74. The total number of workpeople affected was 108,797, and the aggregate change amounted to an average increase of 5s. 6d. per head per week. The largest number of persons affected in any single group of trades occurred in mining, quarrying, &c., in which 14,397 persons obtained in the aggregate increases amounting to £4,005 per week. Other groups of trades largely affected by changes in wages were the building (13,056 persons affected), food, drink and tobacco (11,050), and railway and tramway services (10,782).

*Variations in Retail Food Prices and House Rent.*—Particulars as to retail prices of food in August, 1916, are given under "Course of Retail Prices of Food" on p. 451.

The index numbers for food, groceries and house rent combined for thirty of the more important towns fell from 1,325 in the first quarter of 1916 to 1,310 in the quarter under review, a decrease of 1.1 per cent. As compared with the second quarter of 1915, the index numbers show an increase of 6.9 per cent., and, as compared with the second quarter of 1914, of 16.2 per cent. The combined index number for the latest quarter was slightly higher than for the preceding period in South Australia and Western Australia, and slightly lower in the remaining States. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1915 it was higher in all the States.

There was a decrease in the price of groceries in the quarter under review as compared with the preceding quarter, and an increase in the prices of dairy produce in all the States. Prices of meat were higher in South Australia and Western Australia, and lower in the remaining States, while house rents remained practically stationary.

*Wholesale Prices.*—The general level of wholesale prices shows a decrease during the second quarter of 1916, as compared with the quarter immediately preceding. The index number for the quarter under review was 1,493, while that for the first quarter of 1916 was 1,502, a fall of 0.6 per cent. This decline was due to a comparatively large decrease in the cost of agricultural produce, and a smaller decrease in the cost of meat, which together more than counter-balanced increases in the cost of other groups of commodities.

\* The Board of Trade Journal, November 30th, 1916.

† The principal provisions of this law are summarised on p. 411 of the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1913.



## REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING NOVEMBER.

### COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT was good during November, but showed a slight decline compared with both a month ago and a year ago; the decline was partly due to shortage of wagons and partly to the lack of shipping facilities. There was an increase of 4,650 (or 0.9 per cent.) in the number of workpeople employed compared with the previous month, and of 25,639 (or 5.1 per cent.) on a year ago.

Of the 531,284 workpeople included in the returns for November, 1916, 230,841, or 43.4 per cent. of the total, were employed at pits working twelve days\* during the fortnight to which the returns relate, while a further 188,438, or 35.5 per cent., were employed at pits working eleven, but less than twelve days.

The highest average number of days worked was in North Wales (5.90 days), and in Gloucester and Somerset (5.89 days), and the lowest average was in Northumberland (5.08 days).

Districts.	No. of Work-people employed in Nov., 1916, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Collieries in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1916, on a	
		Nov. 25th, 1916.	Oct. 28th, 1916.	Nov. 27th, 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.	486,390	5.61	5.77	5.69	- 0.16	- 0.08
Northumberland ...	37,556	5.08	5.42	5.48	- 0.34	- 0.40
Durham ...	35,274	5.34	5.55	5.56	- 0.21	- 0.22
Cumberland ...	7,046	5.72	5.83	5.73	- 0.11	- 0.01
South Yorkshire ...	56,317	5.83	5.91	5.87	- 0.08	- 0.04
West Yorkshire ...	25,383	5.79	5.76	5.64	+ 0.03	+ 0.15
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	52,215	5.78	5.90	5.79	- 0.12	- 0.01
Derbyshire ...	32,996	5.77	5.83	5.85	- 0.06	- 0.08
Nottingham and Leicester ...	29,761	5.68	5.53	5.40	+ 0.10	+ 0.28
Staffordshire ...	28,516	5.84	5.77	5.84	+ 0.07	...
Warwick, Worcester, and Salop ...	8,636	5.85	5.86	5.74	- 0.01	+ 0.11
Gloucester and Somerset ...	5,679	5.89	5.97	5.97	- 0.08	- 0.08
North Wales ...	9,062	5.90	5.99	6.00	- 0.09	- 0.10
South Wales and Mon. ...	108,049	5.58	5.93	5.70	- 0.35	- 0.12
SCOTLAND.	20,761	5.32	5.45	5.00	- 0.13	+ 0.32
The Lothians ...	2,520	5.56	5.39	5.36	+ 0.1	+ 0.20
Fife ...	21,160	5.23	5.42	5.44	- 0.19	- 0.21
IRELAND ...	453	5.71	5.39	5.93	+ 0.32	- 0.22
UNITED KINGDOM ...	531,284	5.59	5.74	5.66	- 0.15	- 0.07

Compared with a month ago employment showed an improvement in West Yorkshire, Nottingham and Leicester, Staffordshire, the Lothians and Ireland, but a decline in every other district, which was most marked in Northumberland and in South Wales and Monmouthshire. Some time was lost in Northumberland, Lancashire, Leicestershire and West Scotland on account of scarcity of railway wagons, and in the Lothians and Fife owing to a reduction of shipping facilities.

Compared with a year ago employment showed an improvement in West Yorkshire, Nottingham and Leicester, Warwick, Worcester and Shropshire, West Scotland and the Lothians. In every other district there was a decline, except in Staffordshire, which showed no change.

Compared with a month ago there was a decline at all classes of coal pits; the decline was greatest at anthracite coal pits. Compared with a year ago employment showed no change at mixed coal pits, but a decline at all other coal pits; here also the greatest decline was in anthracite.

The following Table shows the numbers employed and the average number of days worked, distributed

\* The figures in this article and the following only show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short days) on which coal, iron ore or shale was got and drawn from the mines or open works included in the returns. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons employed worked every day that the mines or works were open.

according to the principal kind of coal raised at the pits at which the workpeople were employed:—

Description of Coal.	No. of Work-people employed in Nov., 1916, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Pits in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1916, on a	
		Nov. 25th, 1916.	Oct. 28th, 1916.	Nov. 27th, 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite ...	5,666	4.77	5.56	5.90	- 0.79	- 1.13
Coking ...	25,673	5.75	5.80	5.81	- 0.05	- 0.06
Gas ...	34,278	5.29	5.52	5.52	- 0.25	- 0.23
House ...	33,051	5.62	5.71	5.63	- 0.09	- 0.04
Steam ...	147,806	5.59	5.80	5.69	- 0.21	- 0.10
Mixed ...	224,810	5.62	5.73	5.62	- 0.11	...
ALL DESCRIPTIONS ...	531,284	5.59	5.74	5.66	- 0.15	- 0.07

The exports of coal, coke and manufactured fuel during November, 1916, amounted to 3,225,000 tons, a decrease of 484,000 tons on a month ago, and of 245,000 tons on a year ago. Of the total exports in November, 1916, 1,285,000 tons went to France and 460,000 tons to Italy.

### IRON, SHALE, AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

At iron mines employment continued very good, and showed little change on the whole compared with a year ago. It was good at shale, lead and tin mines.

At quarries employment was fairly good on the whole, except in the Plymouth, Aberdeen and Forfarshire districts. In the china clay industry there was a further decline.

#### MINING.

*Iron.*—Returns received for each of the three periods named below, relating to the same mines and open works in each case, show that 13,346 workpeople were employed in November, 1916, an increase of 15 (or 0.1 per cent.) compared with October and of 447 (or 3.5 per cent.) compared with a year ago.

Districts.	Work-people employed in Nov., 1916.	Average number of days worked per week by Mines in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1916, on a	
		25th Nov., 1916.	28th Oct., 1916.	27th Nov., 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland ...	5,546	5.60	5.47	5.62	+ 0.13	- 0.02
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	4,815	5.92	5.94	5.92	- 0.02	...
Scotland ...	817	5.37	5.97	6.00	- 0.60	- 0.63
Other Districts ...	2,168	5.97	5.83	5.98	+ 0.14	- 0.01
ALL DISTRICTS ...	13,346	5.76	5.73	5.81	+ 0.03	- 0.05

The weekly average number of days\* worked by the mines and open works included in the returns was 5.76, compared with 5.73 a month ago and 5.81 a year ago. There was an improvement on a month ago in the Cleveland district and a marked decline on both a month ago and a year ago in Scotland.

*Shale.*—The returns received show that 3,233 workpeople were employed in the fortnight ended 25th November, 1916, at mines which worked, on the average, 6.06 days per week, compared with 3,210 workpeople in October, 1916, at mines which worked 6.01 days, and with 3,088 workpeople in November, 1915, at mines which worked an average of 5.96 days per week.

*Tin.*—Those remaining in the industry were practically all fully employed, and more men could be employed if available.

*Lead.*—In Flintshire employment in lead mines continued very good, with a shortage of labour. Employ-

\* See note \* in previous column.

ment continued good at Darley Dale (Matlock). In Weardale it was good.

#### QUARRYING.

*Slate.*—In North Wales nearly all quarrymen were on full time, and employment was better than a month ago and a year ago. It continued quiet at Delabole.

*Granite.*—In the Leicestershire quarries employment was only fair, and not quite so good as a year ago. It continued dull generally in Cornwall and South Devon, and at Aberdeen was worse than both a month ago and a year ago.

*Limestone.*—In the Cleveland and South Durham district employment continued fairly good, but showed a decline on a year ago. In the Buxton quarries it was good, but was hindered to some extent by bad weather. In the Weardale district it was good, and a shortage of quarrymen was reported. In the Plymouth district employment was dull, and worse than a month ago.

*Other Stone.*—Chert quarrymen at Bakewell continued busy. At Clee Hill employment in the road material (basalt) quarries was good; there was a shortage of labour, and some time was lost owing to bad weather. In the Rowsley district employment was moderate in grindstone and bad in building stone quarries. In the Forfarshire sandstone quarries employment was still further depressed.

*Sett-making.*—Employment was quiet at Clee Hill, fair in Leicestershire and at Aberdeen, Glasgow and Kilsyth, and moderate at Bonawe.

*China Clay.*—In the St. Austell district employment was moderate, and showed a slight decline on a month ago, partly owing to lack of shipping. At the Shaugh and Lee Moor works it was good.

### PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was better than a year ago. The output at a number of works, however, was still restricted owing to difficulties in obtaining adequate supplies of materials. Shortage of labour was also reported from many of the works.

Returns received show that 289 furnaces were in blast at the end of November, compared with 287 a month ago and with 265 a year ago. During the month two furnaces were re-lit, one in Cleveland and one in Monmouthshire.

The figures are summarised according to districts in the following Table:—

District.	Number of Furnaces, included in the Returns, in Blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1916, on	
	Nov., 1916.	Oct., 1916.	Nov., 1915.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES:	221	219	207	+ 2	+ 14
Cleveland ...	74	73	67	+ 1	+ 7
Cumberland and Lancs ...	33	33	29	...	+ 4
S. and S.W. Yorks. ...	11	11	11	...	...
Derby and Nottingham ...	27	27	27	...	...
Leicester, Lincoln and Northampton ...	28	28	27	...	+ 1
Staffs and Worcester ...	30	30	31	...	- 1
S. Wales and Monmouth ...	13	12	10	+ 1	+ 3
Other districts ...	5	5	5	...	...
SCOTLAND ...	68	68	58	...	+ 10
TOTAL ...	289	287	265	+ 2	+ 24

The quantity of iron ore imported during November, 1916, was 517,000 tons, being 10,000 tons more than in the previous month and 15,500 tons more than in November, 1915.

The exports of pig iron totalled 50,000 tons during November, 1916, compared with 72,000 tons in the previous month and with 86,000 tons a year ago. In November, 1916, nearly 32,000 tons were sent to France.

### IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued very good, and showed an improvement both on October and

on a year ago. Complaints of shortage of labour were general in all districts and in all departments.

According to returns relating to 111,932 workpeople, the aggregate number of shifts worked during the week ended 25th November, 1916, was 642,705, showing an increase of 9,365 (or 1.5 per cent.) over October and of 34,710 (or 5.7 per cent.) over a year ago.

Compared with October employment showed an improvement in every district; it was most marked in the Northumberland and Durham and in the Cleveland districts. As regards departments, there was an improvement at open hearth melting furnaces and at Bessemer converters; the other departments showed no marked change.

Compared with a year ago the number of workpeople employed and the aggregate number of shifts worked showed a decrease in the Leeds and Bradford district, but an increase in every other district; of which the most marked were in Scotland, and in the Cleveland, Cumberland and Lancashire, and Wales and Monmouth districts. There were increases in all the departments, except at foundries, which showed a considerable decline; the improvement chiefly affected open hearth melting furnaces, crucible furnaces and Bessemer converters.

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Aggregate number of Shifts worked.	
		Week ended 25th Nov., 1916.	Week ended 25th Nov., 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	11,087	+ 2.5	+ 11.0	66,569	+ 3.6 + 11.0
Crucible Furnaces ...	638	- 0.3	+ 12.1	3,760	- 0.9 + 11.1
Bessemer Converters ...	1,741	+ 9.2	+ 16.8	9,650	+ 9.2 + 13.8
Puddling Forges ...	6,783	+ 0.4	+ 5.3	35,670	+ 0.6 + 5.5
Rolling Mills ...	31,465	+ 1.1	+ 5.1	170,757	+ 0.6 + 4.8
Forging and Pressing ...	5,119	- 0.6	+ 7.3	29,301	- 0.8 + 6.3
Founding ...	16,700	- 0.0	- 2.1	99,720	- 0.0 - 9.2
Other Departments ...	14,696	+ 0.3	+ 7.2	85,536	+ 0.1 + 7.2
Mechanics, Labourers ...	23,703	+ 3.8	+ 15.7	141,732	+ 3.8 + 15.6
TOTAL ...	111,932	+ 1.5	+ 7.2	642,705	+ 1.5 + 5.7
DISTRICTS.					
Northumberland & Durham	12,918	+ 2.0	+ 7.4	72,963	+ 2.3 + 6.1
Cleveland ...	10,346	+ 2.1	+ 8.9	60,671	+ 2.1 + 9.6
Sheffield & Rotherham ...	29,450	+ 1.5	+ 4.8	174,051	+ 1.5 + 0.2
Leeds, Bradford, &c. ...	3,772	+ 0.5	- 4.0	21,158	+ 0.5 - 4.6
Cumberland, Lancashire & Cheshire	8,823	+ 2.1	+ 8.7	49,481	+ 1.7 + 8.3
Staffordshire ...	8,522	+ 0.4	+ 1.6	46,991	+ 0.4 + 1.9
Other Midland Counties ...	5,079	+ 1.5	+ 7.9	28,702	+ 1.5 + 7.8
Wales and Monmouth ...	13,654	+ 0.4	+ 8.1	75,764	+ 0.3 + 8.1
TOTAL, England & Wales	92,574	+ 1.4	+ 5.9	529,811	+ 1.4 + 4.2
Scotland ...	19,358	+ 2.0	+ 13.6	112,894	+ 1.8 + 13.6
TOTAL ...	111,932	+ 1.5	+ 7.2	642,705	+ 1.5 + 5.7

The imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during November, 1916, amounted to 57,000 tons, a decrease of 6,500 tons as compared with a month ago and of 38,000 tons compared with November, 1915.

The exports (excluding pig iron, black plates, tin-plates and galvanised sheets) totalled 150,500 tons during November, 1916, compared with 149,000 tons a month ago and with 170,000 tons in November, 1915.

### ENGINEERING TRADES.

THESE trades continued to be extremely busy during November, with a scarcity of labour. A large amount of overtime was worked.

Trade Unions with 264,594 members (mostly in skilled occupations) reported 0.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of November, compared with 0.2 per cent. at the end of October; the percentage a year ago was 0.3.

The number of workpeople (skilled and unskilled) in these trades who were insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act was 1,045,982, of whom 0.48 per cent. were reported as unemployed at the end of November, compared with 0.44 at the end of October, and 0.34 at the end of November, 1915.



Division.	Number Insured.	Percentage of Unemployment Books lodged at			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Nov., 1916, on a	
		24th Nov., 1916.	27th Oct., 1916.	26th Nov., 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		London ... ..	116,972	1.11	1.02	0.87
Northern Counties ... ..	99,684	0.30	0.28	0.14	+ 0.02	+ 0.16
North-Western ... ..	135,942	0.58	0.52	0.34	+ 0.06	+ 0.24
Yorkshire ... ..	130,432	0.26	0.24	0.19	+ 0.02	+ 0.07
East Midlands ... ..	61,688	0.39	0.32	0.20	+ 0.07	+ 0.19
West Midlands ... ..	136,687	0.34	0.32	0.39	+ 0.02	- 0.05
Eastern and S.E. Counties ... ..	69,640	0.42	0.45	0.24	- 0.03	+ 0.18
South-Western ... ..	40,185	0.37	0.37	0.28	...	+ 0.09
Wales ... ..	19,697	0.24	0.31	0.18	- 0.07	+ 0.06
Scotland ... ..	151,027	0.24	0.23	0.16	+ 0.01	+ 0.08
Ireland ... ..	21,008	1.63	1.40	1.39	+ 0.23	+ 0.24
UNITED KINGDOM ... ..	1,045,982	0.48	0.44	0.34	+ 0.04	+ 0.14

The general state of employment as described above applied, with few exceptions, to all districts and to all occupations. Certain branches of the textile engineering trade, however, were slack, particularly at Oldham, and some short time was worked in this trade.

The total value of the imports of machinery during November, 1916, was £628,000, an increase of £77,000 on a month ago, and a decrease of £124,000 compared with a year ago.

The exports were valued at £1,889,000, compared with £1,821,000 in the previous month and with £1,603,000 a year ago.

### SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

WORK continued at high pressure, with overtime in operation to a large extent.

Trade Unions of iron and steel shipbuilders and shipwrights with 73,065 members reported 0.3 per cent. unemployed at the end of November, as compared with 0.2 per cent. at the end of October, and with 0.3 per cent. a year ago.

The number of workpeople (skilled and unskilled) in these trades who were insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act was 238,540, of whom 0.32 per cent. were reported as unemployed at the end of November, compared with 0.30 at the end of October and 0.37 at the end of November, 1915.

Division.	Number Insured.	Percentage of Unemployment Books lodged at			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Nov., 1916, compared with a	
		24th Nov., 1916.	27th Oct., 1916.	26th Nov., 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		London ... ..	10,378	0.75	0.61	1.24
Northern Counties ... ..	52,664	0.24	0.18	0.17	+ 0.06	+ 0.07
North-Western ... ..	37,108	0.12	0.13	0.27	- 0.01	- 0.15
Yorkshire ... ..	5,929	0.20	0.20	0.23	...	- 0.03
East Midlands ... ..	1,583	0.76	0.87	1.58	- 0.11	- 0.82
West Midlands ... ..	440	0.45	0.45	0.91	...	- 0.46
Eastern and S.E. Counties ... ..	7,135	0.27	0.36	0.40	- 0.09	- 0.13
South-Western ... ..	22,228	0.29	0.32	0.58	- 0.03	- 0.29
Wales ... ..	11,259	0.22	0.30	0.54	- 0.08	- 0.32
Scotland ... ..	71,869	0.08	0.10	0.19	- 0.02	- 0.11
Ireland ... ..	17,917	1.83	1.59	0.96	+ 0.24	+ 0.87
UNITED KINGDOM ... ..	238,540	0.32	0.30	0.37	+ 0.02	- 0.05

The principal exceptions to the general state of employment as described above, or changes as compared with October or with November of last year were as follows:—

With ship joiners on the Clyde and with platers' helpers on the Wear employment was very good and even better than in October. With ship painters on the Mersey it remained dull, and was worse than last year. At Southampton employment was not so good as a year ago, though a fair amount of overtime was worked in some departments. At Belfast it was only moderate in some branches.

### TINPLATE AND STEEL AND GALVANISED SHEET TRADE.

THE following Table shows the number of tinplate and steel sheet mills in operation at the end of November, 1916, at the works covered by the returns:—

Works.	Number of Works open.			Number of Mills in operation.		
	At end of Nov., 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		At end of Nov., 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Tinplate ... ..	72	+ 1	- 4	288	+ 2	- 121
Steel Sheet ... ..	11	+ 1	- 1	59	- 1	- 24
TOTAL ... ..	83	+ 2	- 5	347	+ 1	- 145

### TINPLATE.

The number of mills working at the end of November showed an increase of 2 compared with a month ago, but a decrease of 121 compared with November, 1915. Although the number of mills in operation shows an increase, the output of tinplates has been reduced owing to short time being worked at many mills; restriction in the supplies of steel bars and difficulties in obtaining sulphuric acid and nitre cake were again reported.

The exports of tinned plates and tinned sheets during November showed an increase of 5,482 tons (over 50 per cent.) compared with a month ago, but a decrease of 9,145 tons (or 36 per cent.) compared with a year ago. Compared with October, 1916, there was an increase of over 1,700 tons to British East Indies and of over 600 tons to Portugal. Exports to the Netherlands, on the other hand, were practically stopped entirely. Compared with a year ago there were large decreases to France, Netherlands and Norway, and marked increases to Australia and Argentina.

	Nov., 1916.	Oct., 1916.	Nov., 1915.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1916, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
				Tinned Plates and Tinned Sheets.	
To United States ... ..	62	8	44	+ 54	- 51
" British East Indies ... ..	2,171	439	1,620	+ 1,732	+ 551
" France ... ..	2,586	1,916	5,493	- 870	- 2,907
" Netherlands ... ..	67	893	2,606	- 826	- 2,539
" Russia ... ..	437	122	882	+ 315	- 445
" Norway ... ..	586	149	2,587	+ 437	- 2,001
" Portugal ... ..	985	362	1,403	+ 623	- 418
" Italy ... ..	786	342	2,311	+ 444	- 1,525
" China and Japan ... ..	795	258	1,005	+ 537	- 210
" Australia ... ..	2,812	2,906	1,544	- 94	+ 1,268
" Canada ... ..	224	2	115	+ 222	+ 109
" Argentina ... ..	1,268	777	229	+ 489	+ 1,037
" Other Countries ... ..	3,634	2,755	5,697	+ 879	- 2,063
TOTAL ... ..	16,411	10,929	25,556	+ 5,482	- 9,145
Black Plates for Tinning.					
TOTAL ... ..	2,311	1,650	5,323	+ 661	- 3,017

### STEEL AND GALVANISED SHEETS.

The number of mills working at the end of November was one less than a month ago, and 24 less than a year ago. Many of the mills do not start until Tuesday, and finish up on Thursday or Friday.

The imports of crude zinc during November, 1916, amounted to 5,573 tons, compared with 5,716 tons a month ago and 5,040 tons a year ago.

The exports of galvanised sheets amounted to 2,048 tons, as compared with 3,375 tons in October, 1916, and 16,824 tons a year ago. In the case of Australia the decreased shipment was nearly 5,000 tons.

### MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

DURING November most of these trades continued very busy and much overtime was worked, especially by brass workers and sheet metal workers. Trade Unions with 39,895 members reported 0.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of November, the same percentage as at the end of October, 1916, and November, 1915.

Brasswork and Bedsteads.—Employment continued very good with brassworkers at Birmingham and the principal centres, and a large proportion of the workpeople were on overtime. With bedstead makers at Birmingham it was still fair.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—With nut and bolt makers at Smethwick, Birmingham and Darlaston and on the

Tyne employment continued good. It was very good with wire nail and shoe rivet makers at Birmingham, and with nut, bolt, spike and rivet makers at Blackheath and Halesowen.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.—The Sheffield cutlery trades continued busy. With edge tool makers at Wednesbury it was good and better than a month ago; at Birmingham it was fairly good. With hoe makers at Wednesbury employment was fair. At Walsall it continued slack with bit and stirrup makers, but with saddle and harness furniture makers it was fair and better than in the previous month.

Tubes.—Employment with tube workers throughout the Midlands continued very good, and much overtime was reported.

Chains, Anchors, Springs, &c.—At Cradley employment was good with anchor and block chain makers, and fair with cable chain makers. It was good with anchorsmiths on the Tyne. With motor chain and case hame and cart gear makers at Walsall employment continued fairly good. Makers of axles and springs at Wednesbury and of springs and small steel parts at West Bromwich and Redditch were fully employed. A further improvement was reported by anvil and vice makers at Dudley, with whom employment was good.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Braziers and sheet metal workers continued very busy, with much overtime. At Warrington, however, employment was only fair, and at Belfast it was dull. It was fair with tinplate workers at Birmingham.

Wire.—Employment was generally good, except at Glasgow, where there was a decline and it was only fair.

Hollow-ware, &c.—In the galvanised hollow-ware trade in the Midlands employment improved and was good; at West Bromwich, however, it was reported as fair. It was also fair in the builders' ironmongery trades at Wolverhampton.

Stoves, Grates, &c.—Employment generally was quiet, and short time was caused by the scarcity of particular classes of labour upon whom others depend. At Luton it was reported as good.

Jewellery, Plated Ware, &c.—In London employment continued good, with much overtime. It was also good at Birmingham, but a difficulty was experienced in obtaining materials.

Farrriers.—The reports received showed that employment continued good.

### COTTON TRADE.

In this trade employment was good in the spinning department and fair in the weaving department; there was a slight decline compared with a month ago, chiefly in the weaving department. Compared with a year ago employment showed on the whole an improvement for the reduced number of workpeople employed.

Labour was scarce in all departments and much machinery was standing in consequence. There was a further marked advance in the price of raw cotton, especially Egyptian.

In the Oldham district employment continued very good in the spinning section, but was hampered by the shortage of labour; during the month about 14 per cent. of the spindles were stopped for want of sufficient labour, and production on the machinery still working was further curtailed by the employment of less efficient workers. In the weaving section employment continued fairly good.

In the Bolton district employment was reported as fair in all the principal branches; about 15 per cent. of the spinning machinery was standing owing to the shortage of men, which indirectly caused some unemployment among women in the card room.

In the Preston, Blackburn and Darwen districts employment in the weaving section was on the whole fair for those at work, but many looms were idle largely owing to shortage of labour. In the Burnley district employment was reported as good, but here also the supply of weavers, &c., was insufficient; in all

these weaving districts there was a slight decline as compared with a month ago.

Returns from firms employing 150,072 workpeople in the week ended 25th November showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 4.9 per cent. in the number employed, but an increase of 3.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 25th Nov., 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th Nov., 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing ... ..	17,600	- 0.8	- 4.5	19,303	- 0.8	+ 7.4
Spinning ... ..	31,391	- 0.4	- 1.0	36,855	- 1.0	+ 7.8
Weaving ... ..	76,082	- 0.1	- 5.9	82,852	- 2.9	+ 1.7
Other ... ..	12,706	- 0.9	- 7.2	17,768	- 0.8	- 0.7
Not specified ... ..	12,293	- 0.8	- 6.2	15,267	- 1.2	+ 0.6
TOTAL ... ..	150,072	- 0.5	- 4.9	171,855	- 1.9	+ 3.2
DISTRICTS.						
Ashton ... ..	5,990	- 2.5	- 8.8	6,838	- 1.1	+ 3.1
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ... ..	10,446	- 0.9	- 3.4	11,737	- 1.8	+ 11.5
Oldham ... ..	14,528	- 1.1	- 3.5	19,327	- 0.5	+ 6.9
Bolton and Leigh ... ..	23,736	+ 0.2	+ 0.9	24,670	- 1.0	+ 7.8
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and Todmorden ... ..	15,010	- 1.6	- 8.3	17,331	- 1.9	- 1.8
Manchester ... ..	10,444	- 0.6	- 6.5	11,143	- 1.9	+ 2.0
Preston and Chorley ... ..	9,778	- 1.4	- 4.4	10,430	- 3.2	+ 4.5
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ... ..	26,305	+ 0.9	- 7.0	30,463	- 2.1	- 0.5
Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson ... ..	17,713	- 0.7	- 6.6	23,443	- 2.9	...
Other Lancashire Towns ... ..	4,567	+ 1.4	- 3.0	4,248	- 1.1	+ 9.2
Yorkshire Towns ... ..	5,849	- 1.5	- 2.9	6,018	- 1.9	+ 2.7
Other Districts ... ..	5,706	- 1.0	- 5.7	6,207	- 4.3	+ 3.0
TOTAL ... ..	150,072	- 0.5	- 4.9	171,855	- 1.9	+ 3.2

The quantity of raw cotton imported during November, 1916, was 2,758,000 cents, as compared with 1,778,000 cents during October, 1916, and with 1,844,000 cents during November, 1915. As between November, 1915, and November, 1916, the value increased by £7,847,000.

The exports of cotton yarn during November, 1916, amounted to 12,382,500 lb., a decrease of 1,159,000 lb. on a month ago and of 2,113,000 lb. on a year ago. The exports of cotton piece goods during November, 1916, amounted to 340,500,000 yards, as compared with 386,229,000 yards during October, 1916, and with 348,847,000 yards during November, 1915.

### COTTON FORWARDED FROM PORTS TO INLAND TOWNS.

Description of Cotton.	Nov., 1916.	Oct., 1916.	Nov., 1915.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
				Bales.	Bales.
American ... ..	214,476	220,191	227,738	- 5,715	- 13,262
Brazilian ... ..	8,756	5,431	10,642	+ 3,325	- 1,886
East Indian ... ..	2,747	4,316	3,073	- 1,569	- 326
Egyptian ... ..	25,899	14,170	21,736	+ 11,699	+ 4,133
Miscellaneous ... ..	11,015	11,781	14,731	- 766	- 3,716
TOTAL ... ..	262,863	255,889	277,920	+ 6,974	- 15,057

### PRICES OF COTTON AT LIVERPOOL.

The price of "middling" American cotton showed a further rise during November, the average price for the month being 11.82d. per lb., an increase of 13.7 per cent. on the previous month and of 67.4 per cent. on November, 1915. The advance in the price of "good fair Egyptian" cotton was even more marked, the average price for the month being 20.10d. per lb., the increases on a month and on a year earlier being respectively 27.5 and 115.2 per cent. The price at the end of the month was 1d. per lb. below the highest point

\* Comparison of earnings with a year ago is affected by increases in rates of wages and war bonuses.







month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1.3 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 9.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

BRANCHES.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended 25th Nov., 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th Nov., 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		£	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
Throwing ... ..	1,317	- 0.6	+ 1.5	722	- 2.6	+ 7.9		
Spinning ... ..	2,543	- 0.7	- 0.8	2,623	+ 0.4	+ 12.4		
Weaving ... ..	3,242	1.5	- 5.6	2,662	- 2.2	+ 2.0		
Other ... ..	1,496	+ 1.6	+ 4.9	1,421	+ 3.0	+ 18.6		
Not specified ...	1,020	+ 1.7	- 0.6	1,087	+ 1.3	+ 15.0		
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>9,618</b>	<b>- 0.4</b>	<b>- 1.3</b>	<b>8,515</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>+ 9.8</b>		
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>								
Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire	2,597	- 0.2	- 0.2	2,795	- 0.2	+ 15.2		
Macclesfield, Congleton and District	2,245	- 2.5	- 6.9	2,035	+ 1.4	+ 1.8		
Eastern Counties	2,912	+ 1.2	+ 2.0	2,402	- 1.0	+ 12.7		
Other Districts, including Scotland	1,864	- 0.4	- 0.7	1,283	- 1.0	+ 6.8		
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>9,618</b>	<b>- 0.4</b>	<b>- 1.3</b>	<b>8,515</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>+ 9.8</b>		

At Macclesfield, Congleton and Leek employment was good in all the principal departments, except with weavers at Macclesfield and pickers at Leek, with whom it was only fair.

In the Eastern Counties employment was reported as good at Norwich and Yarmouth, and fair at Halstead, Braintree and Sudbury. In the West Riding employment was reported as brisk, and was above the level of a year ago. At Coventry employment with artificial silk workers continued fairly good, while with ribbon weavers it was fair.

#### HOSIERY TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in this trade continued good, but showed a slight decline compared with a month ago. A shortage of labour was reported.

Returns from firms employing 22,027 workpeople in the week ended 25th November showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed and a decrease of 2.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 5.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. About 8 per cent. of the operatives worked overtime during the month.

District.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended 25th Nov., 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th Nov., 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		£	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
Leicester	11,343	+ 0.4	- 0.2	11,964	- 2.0	+ 4.7		
Leicester Country District...	1,845	+ 1.0	- 2.0	1,422	- 3.8	- 0.6		
Notts and Derbyshire	4,862	- 2.0	- 2.5	4,404	- 5.7	+ 1.5		
Scotland	3,373	+ 3.0	+ 1.0	3,304	+ 0.5	+ 14.7		
Other Districts	604	+ 1.2	+ 4.3	492	+ 0.2	+ 17.7		
<b>TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM</b>	<b>22,027</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>- 0.6</b>	<b>21,906</b>	<b>- 2.5</b>	<b>+ 5.2</b>		

At Leicester employment continued good; more machinery was reported idle for want of skilled labour, especially women and girls. At Hinckley employment was fairly good on the whole, but a little short time was reported in the rib and seamless hose sections; at Loughborough the operatives continued busy, especially those working on Government orders.

Employment continued good with power framework knitters in Nottingham, and about 15 per cent. of the workpeople were reported to be working overtime to the extent of eight to ten hours per week. In the surrounding districts of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire employment was fairly good in the power frame section, and, on the whole, good in the hand frame section, the latter section showing a considerable improvement on last year.

In Scotland employment was good, and better than a year ago.

#### CARPET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago for the reduced number of workpeople employed. In many cases carpet firms are still making blankets or spinning yarns for military purposes. Production was restricted by the insufficient supply of men and women workers.

Returns from firms employing 5,532 workpeople and paying £6,015 in wages in the week ended 25th November showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 1.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 14.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Kidderminster employment was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. In the West Riding employment on the whole was good; in some mills the operatives were employed on blankets and other Government work. In Scotland the operatives still in the trade were well employed, but the numbers thus engaged show a marked decline compared with a year ago.

#### BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

In these trades employment continued good and was above the level of a year ago. Labour was scarce, especially in the dyeing and finishing departments.

Returns from firms employing 25,371 workpeople in the week ended 25th November showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed and in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 12.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

TRADES:	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended 25th Nov., 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th Nov., 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		£	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*		
Bleaching ... ..	2,775	+ 0.2	- 0.3	3,148	- 0.3	+ 17.9		
Printing ... ..	672	- 0.6	+ 7.9	1,184	- 2.2	+ 21.6		
Dyeing ... ..	12,551	- 0.7	- 3.7	24,685	- 0.8	+ 8.4		
Trimming, Finishing and other Departments	7,550	+ 0.3	+ 5.4	10,838	+ 1.0	+ 20.1		
Not specified ... ..	1,823	- 1.7	+ 1.5	2,866	- 1.0	+ 6.6		
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>25,371</b>	<b>- 0.4</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>43,321</b>	<b>- 0.4</b>	<b>+ 12.1</b>		
<b>DISTRICTS:</b>								
Yorkshire ... ..	12,433	- 0.7	- 3.9	24,451	- 0.4	+ 7.8		
Lancashire ... ..	8,404	- 0.2	+ 6.1	12,847	- 0.6	+ 22.4		
Scotland ... ..	1,711	+ 1.5	- 1.8	2,178	+ 1.1	+ 13.1		
Ireland ... ..	703	+ 1.9	- 0.8	661	+ 1.1	+ 9.6		
Other Districts ... ..	2,120	- 1.1	+ 1.0	3,184	- 0.8	+ 8.4		
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>25,371</b>	<b>- 0.4</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>43,321</b>	<b>- 0.4</b>	<b>+ 12.1</b>		

*Bleaching.*—Employment with cotton bleachers in Lancashire continued fair. At Basford some overtime was reported in the hosiery section, and the operatives in the lace section were fully employed. At Dundee employment continued fair, but the weather was not favourable for outside bleaching.

*Printing.*—Machine calico printers in England reported employment as fairly good and as better than a year ago; about 25 per cent. of the operatives worked overtime to compensate for the stoppage of certain machines due to shortage of labour. In Scotland employment continued good with machine printers and engravers.

*Dyeing.*—Employment with woollen and worsted dyers in Yorkshire continued good, and, largely owing to the shortage of labour, a considerable amount of overtime was worked, affecting about 85 per cent. of the operatives. With cotton dyers in Yorkshire and

\* Comparison with a year ago is affected by war bonuses.

Lancashire and with silk dyers in the Macclesfield district employment was also good. At Nottingham and Basford overtime was worked by lace and hosiery dyers.

*Trimming, Finishing, &c.*—At Leicester and Hinckley employment with hosiery trimmers, &c., continued good; a shortage of trimmers was reported at Leicester. At Loughborough those left in the trade were fully employed. At Basford employment with hosiery trimmers was good and overtime was reported; there was also some short time due to shortage of labour on preparatory stages. At Dundee calender workers were fairly busy.

#### BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

MUCH activity prevailed in all the principal districts, and employment was above the level of a year ago. Army contracts employed a large proportion of the workers, and firms engaged mainly in the civilian trade also continued well employed. There was a shortage of skilled labour.

Returns from firms employing 61,221 workpeople in the week ended 25th November showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1.4 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 7.1 per cent. in the wages paid.

ENGLAND AND WALES, IRELAND	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended 25th Nov., 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th Nov., 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		£	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*		
London ... ..	2,195	- 1.2	- 5.6	3,379	+ 2.6	+ 4.5		
Leicester ... ..	11,777	+ 0.3	- 3.0	17,153	- 1.9	+ 1.6		
Leicester Country District	2,704	- 1.4	- 3.2	3,488	- 2.5	- 1.6		
Northampton ... ..	9,419	- 0.0	+ 1.6	13,991	- 2.8	+ 15.8		
Northampton Country District	3,390	- 1.1	- 4.2	11,485	- 2.1	+ 5.5		
Kettering ... ..	3,238	- 0.2	- 4.1	4,710	- 0.6	+ 8.9		
Stafford and District ...	2,415	- 0.1	- 0.7	2,961	- 0.9	+ 0.0		
Norwich and District ...	3,872	- 0.2	- 1.2	4,546	- 1.2	+ 10.2		
Bristol and District ...	1,714	+ 0.6	+ 3.4	2,084	+ 3.0	+ 8.9		
Kingswood ... ..	1,847	+ 0.5	- 5.6	2,379	+ 4.9	+ 12.4		
Leeds and District ... ..	2,043	- 0.6	- 5.7	2,725	- 0.1	+ 4.0		
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley)	3,802	- 0.2	+ 4.8	4,843	+ 6.5	+ 17.6		
Birmingham and District	894	- 1.5	- 4.9	1,162	+ 1.3	+ 8.7		
Other parts of England and Wales	3,298	+ 0.8	+ 3.9	3,643	- 0.9	+ 5.0		
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b> ...	<b>57,608</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>- 1.6</b>	<b>78,549</b>	<b>- 0.8</b>	<b>+ 7.1</b>		
<b>SCOTLAND</b> ... ..	<b>3,015</b>	<b>- 0.7</b>	<b>+ 1.2</b>	<b>4,016</b>	<b>- 0.9</b>	<b>+ 5.2</b>		
<b>IRELAND</b> ... ..	<b>598</b>	<b>+ 4.7</b>	<b>+ 10.1</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>+ 3.0</b>	<b>+ 18.6</b>		
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b> ...	<b>61,221</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>- 1.4</b>	<b>83,120</b>	<b>- 0.8</b>	<b>+ 7.1</b>		

The exports (British and Irish) of boots and shoes of leather during November, 1916, totalled 120,000 dozen pairs, compared with 120,400 dozen pairs a month ago, and 88,100 dozen pairs a year ago.

#### LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good generally, with overtime in certain districts. It remained quiet, however, with short time in some branches of the saddle and harness trade in the Walsall and Birmingham district, while in London a number of men in this trade were unemployed, though a scarcity of labour was also reported.

Trade Unions with 3,688 members reported 3.5 per cent. as unemployed at the end of November, compared with 1.9 per cent. a month ago, and 3.5 per cent. a year ago. Those unemployed were chiefly saddle and harness makers.

The imports of hides (wet and dry) during November, 1916, amounted to 160,000 cwts., compared with 164,000 cwts. a month ago, and 80,000 cwts. a year ago.

The exports (British and Irish) of leather during November, 1916, amounted to 13,500 cwts., a decrease of 3,400 cwts. on a month ago, and an increase of 200 cwts. on a year ago. The value of exports of leather manu-

\* Comparison of earnings with a year ago is affected by increases in rates of wages and war bonuses.

factures (excluding boots and shoes) was £150,000 in November, 1916, compared with £154,000 a month ago, and with £233,000 a year ago.

#### TAILORING TRADE.

##### BESPOKE.

London.—During November employment was slightly better than a month ago and about the same as a year ago; a few military tailors were well employed, but otherwise employment was slack. Returns from firms paying £9,162 in wages to their workpeople (indoor and outdoor workers) during the four weeks ended 25th November showed an increase of 2.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago and of 0.2 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.—At Manchester employment was fair; at Liverpool it was good, and better than a year ago; at Sheffield it also continued good, and was about the same as a year ago. At Belfast employment was reported as quiet; at Cork it was bad.

##### READY-MADE.

There was little change in employment in this branch during November; it was on the whole fair. There was a marked decline in numbers employed in all the principal districts compared with a year ago, but a general increase in average earnings.

The supply of cutters and machinists was unequal to the demand.

Returns from firms employing 29,589 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended 25th November showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 14.0 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.9 per cent. in the amount of earnings. About 10 per cent. of the operatives were on short time during the month and about 10 per cent. worked overtime.

District.	Indoor Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended 25th Nov., 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th Nov., 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		£	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
Leeds ... ..	7,535	- 2.8	- 19.2	7,390	- 3.4	- 8.6		
Manchester ... ..	3,153	+ 1.0	- 15.6	3,347	+ 1.2	- 13.5		
Other places in Yorkshire, Lancs and Cheshire	2,989*	- 1.0	- 15.5	2,368	- 6.2	- 11.8		
Bristol ... ..	1,549	+ 2.6	- 17.7	1,263	+ 5.6	- 8.7		
North and West Midland Counties (excluding Bristol)	1,999	- 0.2	- 15.3	1,674	- 1.6	- 4.9		
South Midland and Eastern Counties	2,772	+ 0.5	- 5.2	2,409	- 2.2	+ 9.5		
London ... ..	4,353	+ 1.2	- 9.5	5,776	+ 3.5	+ 6.4		
Glasgow ... ..	1,686	- 0.4	- 18.4	1,710	- 0.1	- 10.1		
Rest of United Kingdom ...	3,568	- 0.4	- 6.2	3,089	+ 1.2	+ 19.5		
<b>TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM</b>	<b>29,589</b>	<b>- 0.5</b>	<b>- 14.0</b>	<b>29,026</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>- 2.9</b>		

The total amount of wages paid to outworkers by the above firms showed a decrease of 14 per cent. compared with a month ago and of 27 per cent. compared with a year ago.

At Leeds employment on the whole was fair, but there was an increasing difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of women and girls owing to the attraction of munition work.

At Manchester employment was fair, the figures showing a decline of 16 per cent. in numbers and of 14 per cent. in wages as compared with a year ago.

At Hebden Bridge employment was affected by a dispute during the month; at Liverpool it was fair. At Bristol and Stroud employment was good, in part due to Government contracts. At Walsall and Tamworth employment continued fairly good; at Norwich

\* Excluding firms affected by the dispute at Hebden Bridge.



the operatives were on full time, but were not so busy as a year ago; at Colchester and Plymouth employment was slack.

In London employment continued fairly good, and the average earnings were higher than a year ago. At Glasgow it was fair; compared with November, 1915, there was a decline of 18 per cent. in the number of workpeople and of 10 per cent. in total earnings.

### SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT generally continued fair, but showed a slight decline compared with a month ago. There was a shortage of machinists and cutters, especially in London and Manchester.

Returns from firms employing 15,553 workpeople in the week ended 25th November showed a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 8.9 per cent. in the number employed and no change in the amount of wages paid. About 16 per cent. of the workers were on short time during the month, and about 4 per cent. worked overtime.

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 25th Nov., 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th Nov., 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
London ... ..	3,472	- 2.7	- 6.0	3,155	- 5.5	- 1.9
Manchester ... ..	2,484	- 2.2	- 14.8	2,221	- 5.7	- 9.7
Rest of Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire ... ..	1,767	+ 0.7	- 1.6	1,223	+ 2.2	+ 5.5
S. W. Counties ... ..	1,451	- 1.4	- 12.8	1,056	+ 3.6	+ 0.3
Rest of England and Wales ... ..	1,255	+ 3.7	- 12.3	1,067	- 3.3	+ 0.9
Glasgow ... ..	1,878	+ 0.3	- 14.2	1,627	- 3.3	+ 9.4
Londonderry ... ..	1,534	+ 0.5	- 2.5	958	- 2.1	+ 7.5
Belfast ... ..	773	+ 1.0	- 6.6	595	- 1.7	- 1.3
Rest of Ireland ... ..	939	- 3.2	- 3.8	560	- 2.1	+ 7.9
<b>TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM</b>	<b>15,553</b>	<b>- 0.8</b>	<b>- 8.9</b>	<b>12,462</b>	<b>- 2.8</b>	<b>...</b>

In London and Manchester employment was fair, and showed a further slight decline as compared with a month ago at both centres.

In the South-Western counties there was a further slight improvement compared with a month ago; in the collar and cuff factories at Bideford employment was reported as fairly good; at Barnstaple it was fair, and at Exeter good. At Glasgow employment was fair, and the average earnings were above the level of a year ago for the reduced number of workers employed.

In Ireland generally employment was fair, but not so good as a month ago.

### HAT TRADE.

*Silk*.—Employment in this branch was reported as bad in London and the provinces, and worse than a year ago; the majority of the operatives were on short time.

*Felt*.—In this branch employment continued good at all the principal centres, and was rather better than in November, 1915. At Denton about 20 per cent. of the workers were on short time and about 5 per cent. on overtime; the short time was chiefly due to shortage of labour in preparatory branches. In Warwickshire and at Stockport the operatives were fully employed.

### OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

#### DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

EMPLOYMENT with dressmakers in retail firms in London continued fair, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms, chiefly in the West End, employing 2,062 dressmakers in the week ended 25th November showed a decrease of 1.5 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 8.6 per cent. compared with a year ago.

With court and private dressmakers employment was slack. Returns from firms employing about 600 workpeople in the week ended 25th November showed a decrease of 1.5 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 10.6 per cent. compared with a year ago.

With milliners in the West End employment was moderate. Firms employing 550 milliners in the week ended 25th November showed a decrease of 5.8 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 1.1 per cent. compared with a year ago.

There was a slight shortage of labour in both dressmaking and millinery.

### MANTLE, COSTUME, BLOUSE, ETC., TRADES.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, under-clothing and millinery trades employment on the whole was fair at all centres. Firms in London employing 4,550 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) showed a decrease of 3.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 6.9 per cent. compared with a year ago.

At Manchester, returns from firms employing 4,576 workpeople in the week ended 25th November showed a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and 2.2 per cent. compared with a year ago.

At Glasgow, returns from firms employing 1,833 workpeople in the week ended 25th November showed a decrease of 2.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 10.5 per cent. compared with a year ago.

The supply of machinists was not equal to the demand.

### CORSET TRADE.

Employment continued good at the principal centres, and was about the same as a year ago. Firms (mainly in England) employing 6,002 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended 25th November showed a decrease of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 2.4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

### BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

MEN remaining in the building trades were still well employed, partly owing to Government requirements, partly on factory extensions, &c., or on repairs and alterations; and in certain cases a shortage of labour was reported.

The general percentage of State-insured workpeople unemployed in all building occupations was 0.82, compared with 0.71 in October and 1.87 a year ago. The increase compared with a month ago chiefly affected painters; in several other occupations a slight decrease was shown.

Occupations.	Number Insured at end of November, 1916.	Percentage Unemployed at end of November.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
Carpenters ... ..	95,999	0.59	- 0.05	- 0.61
Bricklayers ... ..	42,692	0.93	- 0.15	- 1.25
Masons ... ..	24,521	1.30	+ 0.08	- 1.84
Plasterers ... ..	12,207	2.01	- 0.09	- 2.86
Painters ... ..	76,645	2.11	+ 0.91	- 2.67
Plumbers ... ..	25,777	0.37	+ 0.01	- 0.35
Other skilled occupations ... ..	29,231	0.44	- 0.02	- 0.59
Navvies ... ..	94,710	0.32	- 0.01	- 0.23
Labourers ... ..	188,949	0.62	+ 0.02	- 0.41
<b>ALL OCCUPATIONS ...</b>	<b>590,731</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>+ 0.11</b>	<b>- 1.05</b>

The next Table shows in detail the percentage unemployed in the above occupations in each geographical division. Except in London (where the percentage for all occupations taken together was 1.8) and in Ireland (where it was 4.4) the percentage unemployed was, in most cases, not above 0.4 for carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers, navvies and labourers, and 0.8 for masons, plasterers and painters, the general percentage for all occupations not exceeding 0.5, except in the two districts named.

Compared with a month ago the percentage unemployed showed a seasonal increase with painters in all districts (especially in Ireland), but a slight decrease with carpenters and plasterers in most districts, other occupations showing little general change. Ireland, however, was exceptional in showing an increase for nearly all occupations.

In five districts the general percentage unemployed remained stationary, and in five districts it varied by only 0.1 or 0.2 per cent., as compared with October. In the remaining district—Ireland—there was an increase of 1.2 per cent.

Compared with a year ago the percentage unemployed showed, with trifling exceptions, a decrease in every occupation in every district.

Districts.	Number Insured.	Per cent. Un-emp. ply'd.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Number Insured.	Per cent. Un-emp. ply'd.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.			Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Carpenters.</b>								
London ... ..	17,507	0.8	- 0.1	- 1.1	7,578	2.7	- 0.7	- 3.2
Northern Counties ... ..	4,563	0.0	- 0.1	- 0.2	2,116	0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.1
North-Western ... ..	10,891	0.2	- 0.1	- 1.2	5,101	0.3	- 0.1	- 1.2
Yorkshire ... ..	7,349	0.1	- 0.1	- 0.4	3,656	0.2	- 0.1	- 0.4
East Midlands ... ..	4,550	0.1	- 0.1	- 0.5	3,081	0.4	...	- 0.1
West Midlands ... ..	6,652	0.2	...	- 0.4	5,071	0.2	...	- 0.2
Eastern & S. E. Counties ... ..	13,208	0.2	- 0.1	- 0.5	8,246	0.7	- 0.7	- 1.3
South-Western ... ..	12,478	0.2	- 0.2	- 0.8	3,692	0.5	- 0.7	- 1.1
Wales ... ..	4,576	0.6	...	- 0.3	1,304	0.2	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Scotland ... ..	8,951	0.2	...	- 0.2	1,502	0.1	...	- 0.7
Ireland ... ..	5,244	5.5	+ 0.7	+ 0.1	1,315	5.2	+ 0.2	- 3.7
<b>Bricklayers.</b>								
London ... ..	1,606	2.9	- 1.0	- 1.5	2,482	4.4	- 0.2	- 5.1
Northern Counties ... ..	1,726	0.1	...	- 0.7	524	0.8	- 0.1	- 1.1
North-Western ... ..	2,301	0.5	- 0.3	- 6.1	1,324	1.5	- 0.2	- 2.6
Yorkshire ... ..	2,926	0.2	- 0.2	- 1.0	1,266	0.5	+ 0.1	- 1.5
East Midlands ... ..	588	0.2	+ 0.1	- 0.8	297	2.4	...	- 1.3
West Midlands ... ..	500	0.6	0.1	- 0.7	583	0.7	+ 0.2	- 1.8
Eastern & S. E. Counties ... ..	669	2.7	+ 1.1	- 1.3	962	1.4	- 0.7	- 4.3
South-Western ... ..	4,400	1.1	+ 0.2	- 1.2	1,392	1.1	- 0.4	- 3.0
Wales ... ..	3,535	0.5	+ 0.2	- 0.6	998	0.6	- 0.3	- 0.9
Scotland ... ..	4,537	0.6	+ 0.1	- 3.0	1,294	0.7	+ 0.4	- 1.1
Ireland ... ..	1,723	7.8	+ 1.4	- 2.2	1,085	4.9	+ 0.9	- 2.4
<b>Masons.</b>								
London ... ..	2,612	0.2	+ 0.2	- 0.5	1,348	...	...	...
Northern Counties ... ..	4,938	0.9	+ 0.5	- 6.4	3,678	0.2	...	- 0.4
North-Western ... ..	2,986	0.7	+ 0.5	- 1.6	1,017	0.2	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Yorkshire ... ..	5,008	0.6	+ 0.3	- 0.6	1,574	0.1	...	...
East Midlands ... ..	11,095	1.2	+ 0.5	- 2.0	2,575	0.2	- 0.2	- 0.6
West Midlands ... ..	7,620	1.1	+ 0.2	- 2.2	2,115	0.2	...	- 0.2
Eastern & S. E. Counties ... ..	2,320	0.8	+ 0.2	- 1.5	757	0.1	- 0.1	- 0.4
South-Western ... ..	5,853	0.4	+ 0.2	- 3.2	3,886	0.1	+ 0.1	...
Wales ... ..	3,107	12.6	+ 7.6	- 1.9	1,077	2.8	+ 0.5	- 0.4
Scotland ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Painters.</b>								
London ... ..	21,604	3.7	+ 1.3	- 3.1	5,453	0.7	- 0.1	- 1.0
Northern Counties ... ..	2,612	0.2	+ 0.2	- 0.5	1,348	...	...	...
North-Western ... ..	4,938	0.9	+ 0.5	- 6.4	3,678	0.2	...	- 0.4
Yorkshire ... ..	2,986	0.7	+ 0.5	- 1.6	1,017	0.2	+ 0.2	- 0.2
East Midlands ... ..	5,008	0.6	+ 0.3	- 0.6	1,574	0.1	...	...
West Midlands ... ..	11,095	1.2	+ 0.5	- 2.0	2,575	0.2	- 0.2	- 0.6
Eastern & S. E. Counties ... ..	7,620	1.1	+ 0.2	- 2.2	2,115	0.2	...	- 0.2
South-Western ... ..	2,320	0.8	+ 0.2	- 1.5	757	0.1	- 0.1	- 0.4
Wales ... ..	5,853	0.4	+ 0.2	- 3.2	3,886	0.1	+ 0.1	...
Scotland ... ..	3,107	12.6	+ 7.6	- 1.9	1,077	2.8	+ 0.5	- 0.4
Ireland ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Plasterers.</b>								
London ... ..	2,612	0.2	+ 0.2	- 0.5	1,348	...	...	...
Northern Counties ... ..	4,938	0.9	+ 0.5	- 6.4	3,678	0.2	...	- 0.4
North-Western ... ..	2,986	0.7	+ 0.5	- 1.6	1,017	0.2	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Yorkshire ... ..	5,008	0.6	+ 0.3	- 0.6	1,574	0.1	...	...
East Midlands ... ..	11,095	1.2	+ 0.5	- 2.0	2,575	0.2	- 0.2	- 0.6
West Midlands ... ..	7,620	1.1	+ 0.2	- 2.2	2,115	0.2	...	- 0.2
Eastern & S. E. Counties ... ..	2,320	0.8	+ 0.2	- 1.5	757	0.1	- 0.1	- 0.4
South-Western ... ..	5,853	0.4	+ 0.2	- 3.2	3,886	0.1	+ 0.1	...
Wales ... ..	3,107	12.6	+ 7.6	- 1.9	1,077	2.8	+ 0.5	- 0.4
Scotland ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Masons.</b>								
London ... ..	2,612	0.2	+ 0.2	- 0.5	1,348	...	...	...
Northern Counties ... ..	4,938	0.9	+ 0.5	- 6.4	3,678	0.2	...	- 0.4
North-Western ... ..	2,986	0.7	+ 0.5	- 1.6	1,017	0.2	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Yorkshire ... ..	5,008	0.6	+ 0.3	- 0.6	1,574	0.1	...	...
East Midlands ... ..	11,095	1.2	+ 0.5	- 2.0	2,575	0.2	- 0.2	- 0.6
West Midlands ... ..	7,620	1.1	+ 0.2	- 2.2	2,115	0.2	...	- 0.2
Eastern & S. E. Counties ... ..	2,320	0.8	+ 0.2	- 1.5	757	0.1	- 0.1	- 0.4
South-Western ... ..	5,853	0.4	+ 0.2	- 3.2	3,886	0.1	+ 0.1	...
Wales ... ..	3,107	12.6	+ 7.6	- 1.9	1,077	2.8	+ 0.5	- 0.4
Scotland ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Painters.</b>								
London ... ..	21,604	3.7	+ 1.3	- 3.1	5,453	0.7	- 0.1	- 1.0
Northern Counties ... ..	2,612	0.2	+ 0.2	- 0.5	1,348	...	...	...
North-Western ... ..	4,938	0.9	+ 0.5	- 6.4	3,678	0.2	...	- 0.4
Yorkshire ... ..	2,986	0.7	+ 0.5	- 1.6	1,017	0.2	+ 0.2	- 0.2
East Midlands ... ..	5,008	0.6	+ 0.3	- 0.6	1,574	0.1	...	...
West Midlands ... ..	11,095	1.2	+ 0.5	- 2.0	2,575	0.2	- 0.2	- 0.6
Eastern & S. E. Counties ... ..	7,620	1.1	+ 0.2	- 2.2	2,115	0.2	...	- 0.2
South-Western ... ..	2,320	0.8	+ 0.2	- 1.5	757	0.1	- 0.1	- 0.4
Wales ... ..	5,853	0.4	+ 0.2	- 3.2	3,886	0.1	+ 0.1	...
Scotland ... ..	3,107	12.6	+ 7.6	- 1.9	1,077	2.8	+ 0.5	- 0.4
Ireland ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Plumbers.</b>								
London ... ..	2,612	0.2	+ 0.2	- 0.5	1,348	...	...	...
Northern Counties ... ..	4,938	0.9	+ 0.5	- 6.4	3,678	0.2	...	- 0.4
North-Western ... ..	2,986	0.7	+ 0.5	- 1.6	1,017	0.2	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Yorkshire ... ..	5,008	0.6	+ 0.3	-				



Employment continued moderate in the Tees and Hartlepoons district. In the Northern Counties and Yorkshire the relatively good conditions are due to the fact that fire bricks are an important branch of manufacture. In South Staffordshire employment continued bad, and it was also slack in the Eastern Counties. There was a further decline in the Southern and South-Western Counties.

## CEMENT TRADE.

Employment was fair in the Tees and Hartlepoons district and in Cambridgeshire. On the Thames it continued busy, as in previous months, and overtime was general; there was a general shortage of labour, and women were being introduced in large numbers.

Returns from firms employing 6,376 workpeople in the week ended 25th November showed a decrease of 1.4 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed and of 2.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with October. Compared with November, 1915, there was a decrease of 9.2 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed and of 5.3 per cent. in the wages paid.

## PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PAPER TRADES.

## PRINTING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was good generally, owing to Christmas work, such as the issue of special Christmas numbers of periodicals; and the supply of labour (especially of machine minders) remained inadequate in many cases, machinery sometimes standing idle. A considerable amount of overtime was worked, especially in London, where hardly a man was reported unemployed by the Trade Unions.

Returns from Trade Unions in all districts with a membership of 43,029 show that the percentage unemployed at the end of November was 0.5, compared with 0.8 a month ago and 1.3 a year ago.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Nov., 1916.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Dec. (-) on a	
		Nov., 1916.	Oct., 1916.	Nov., 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London ... ..	19,817	0.0	0.1	0.7	- 0.1	- 0.7
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	4,161	0.2	0.4	0.9	- 0.2	- 0.7
Lancashire and Cheshire	5,628	0.8	0.8	1.6	...	- 0.8
East Midland and Eastern Counties	1,988	0.2	0.5	1.0	- 0.3	- 0.8
West Midlands ... ..	2,350	0.2	0.4	1.2	- 0.2	- 1.0
S. and S.-W. Counties and Wales	3,048	0.4	0.7	1.2	- 0.3	- 0.8
Scotland ... ..	3,908	0.3	0.9	1.9	- 0.6	- 1.6
Ireland ... ..	2,129	3.8	7.6	5.8	- 1.8	...
UNITED KINGDOM ...	43,029	0.5	0.8	1.3	- 0.3	- 0.8

According to returns received from firms employing 12,104 workpeople in the week ended 25th November, the number of persons employed showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. compared with a month ago and of 10.8 per cent. compared with a year ago. The amount of wages paid showed an increase of 2.6 per cent. on a month ago, but a decrease of 3.0 per cent. on a year ago.

Districts.	Workpeople.			Wages.		
	Week ended 25th Nov., 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended 25th Nov., 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.*
London ... ..	3,812	- 0.3	- 9.3	8,112	+ 0.4	- 0.8
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	918	- 1.3	- 15.3	1,275	- 0.8	- 11.6
Lancashire and Cheshire	2,021	+ 1.8	- 7.5	3,168	+ 6.7	- 0.1
Midland and Eastern Counties	1,807	- 1.4	- 9.3	2,613	+ 1.8	- 5.5
Scotland ... ..	1,583	+ 0.1	- 13.2	2,349	+ 4.8	+ 0.0
Other Districts ... ..	1,960	...	- 13.8	2,605	+ 5.1	- 8.5
UNITED KINGDOM ...	12,104	- 0.1	- 10.8	20,122	+ 2.6	- 3.0

## BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment continued good, with a shortage of men, and a considerable amount of overtime was worked.

Returns from firms employing 7,384 workpeople in

\* Comparison of earnings with a year ago is affected by increases in rates of wages and war bonuses.

the week ended 25th November showed a decrease of 1.0 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed and of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 11.0 per cent. in the number employed and 0.3 per cent. in the wages paid.

Districts.	Workpeople.			Wages.		
	Week ended 25th Nov., 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended 25th Nov., 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.*
London ... ..	1,950	- 0.4	- 7.3	2,733	- 2.7	+ 5.8
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	515	- 2.1	- 18.1	486	- 1.6	- 14.6
Lancashire and Cheshire	1,601	...	- 11.3	1,454	+ 2.3	- 8.0
Midland and Eastern Counties	884	+ 0.5	- 5.4	813	+ 1.8	+ 2.7
Scotland ... ..	1,708	- 3.8	- 16.2	1,668	- 3.2	+ 2.1
Other Districts ... ..	726	+ 1.1	- 8.0	615	+ 4.4	- 3.1
UNITED KINGDOM ...	7,384	- 1.0	- 11.0	7,769	- 0.9	- 0.3

Trade Unions with a membership of 4,745 had 0.3 per cent. unemployed at the end of November, compared with 0.3 per cent. in October and 0.6 per cent. in November, 1915.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Nov., 1916.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		Nov., 1916.	Oct., 1916.	Nov., 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London ... ..	2,595	0.1	0.2	0.3	- 0.1	- 0.2
Other Districts ... ..	2,150	0.5	0.6	0.8	- 0.1	- 0.3
UNITED KINGDOM ...	4,745	0.3	0.3	0.6	...	- 0.3

## PAPER TRADES.

Employment continued fairly good on the whole, showing an improvement in Scotland and a slight decline in England. Short time was still reported in Scotland and the Northern Counties in a number of cases, owing to the scarcity of certain classes of men, and to shortage of material and lack of orders.

Returns from firms employing 13,989 workpeople in the last week of November showed practically no change in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 5.4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Nov., 1916.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		Nov., 1916.	Oct., 1916.	Nov., 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London ... ..	2,595	0.1	0.2	0.3	- 0.1	- 0.2
Other Districts ... ..	2,150	0.5	0.6	0.8	- 0.1	- 0.3
UNITED KINGDOM ...	4,745	0.3	0.3	0.6	...	- 0.3

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Nov., 1916.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		Nov., 1916.	Oct., 1916.	Nov., 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London ... ..	19,817	0.0	0.1	0.7	- 0.1	- 0.7
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	4,161	0.2	0.4	0.9	- 0.2	- 0.7
Lancashire and Cheshire	5,628	0.8	0.8	1.6	...	- 0.8
East Midland and Eastern Counties	1,988	0.2	0.5	1.0	- 0.3	- 0.8
West Midlands ... ..	2,350	0.2	0.4	1.2	- 0.2	- 1.0
S. and S.-W. Counties and Wales	3,048	0.4	0.7	1.2	- 0.3	- 0.8
Scotland ... ..	3,908	0.3	0.9	1.9	- 0.6	- 1.6
Ireland ... ..	2,129	3.8	7.6	5.8	- 1.8	...
UNITED KINGDOM ...	43,029	0.5	0.8	1.3	- 0.3	- 0.8

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Nov., 1916.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		Nov., 1916.	Oct., 1916.	Nov., 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London ... ..	19,817	0.0	0.1	0.7	- 0.1	- 0.7
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	4,161	0.2	0.4	0.9	- 0.2	- 0.7
Lancashire and Cheshire	5,628	0.8	0.8	1.6	...	- 0.8
East Midland and Eastern Counties	1,988	0.2	0.5	1.0	- 0.3	- 0.8
West Midlands ... ..	2,350	0.2	0.4	1.2	- 0.2	- 1.0
S. and S.-W. Counties and Wales	3,048	0.4	0.7	1.2	- 0.3	- 0.8
Scotland ... ..	3,908	0.3	0.9	1.9	- 0.6	- 1.6
Ireland ... ..	2,129	3.8	7.6	5.8	- 1.8	...
UNITED KINGDOM ...	43,029	0.5	0.8	1.3	- 0.3	- 0.8

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Nov., 1916.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		Nov., 1916.	Oct., 1916.	Nov., 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London ... ..	2,595	0.1	0.2	0.3	- 0.1	- 0.2
Other Districts ... ..	2,150	0.5	0.6	0.8	- 0.1	- 0.3
UNITED KINGDOM ...	4,745	0.3	0.3	0.6	...	- 0.3

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UNITED KINGDOM ...	4,745	0.3	0.3	0.6	...	- 0.3

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		Nov., 1916.	Oct., 1916.	Nov., 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London ... ..	2,595	0.1	0.2	0.		



supply of labour, the decline in numbers employed being due to reduced imports.

The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in the four weeks ended 25th November was 16,645, showing a reduction of 1.5 per cent. on the previous month and of 11.9 per cent. on November, 1915.

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At 110 Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, &c.	Total.		
Week ended Nov. 4th	6,633	2,869	9,507	7,247	16,754
" " 11th	6,371	2,633	9,004	7,126	16,130
" " 18th	6,329	3,264	9,593	7,261	16,854
" " 25th	6,723	3,005	9,728	7,115	16,843
Average for 4 weeks ended 25th Nov., 1916	6,515	2,943	9,458	7,187	16,645
Average for Oct., 1916	6,779	2,980	9,759	7,136	16,895
" " Nov., 1916	7,486	3,275	10,761	8,124	18,885

The numbers employed at the docks and principal wharves on each day\* in November, 1916, were as follows:

Day of Month.	Number employed.	Day of Month.	Number employed.	Day of Month.	Number employed.
1	16,873	11	15,961	22	16,887
2	16,746	12	16,354	23	17,105
3	16,628	13	16,392	24	17,586
4	16,357	14	17,461	25	16,932
5	16,841	15	17,567	26	17,017
6	16,823	16	17,102	27	17,071
7	16,218	17	16,248	28	17,264
8	16,564	18	15,551	29	17,374
9	16,370	19	16,979	30	
10		20			
		21			

Tilbury.—The mean daily number employed at the docks during November was 2,228, compared with 2,216 in October and with 2,172 in November of last year.

#### OTHER ENGLISH AND WELSH PORTS.

East Coast.—Employment on the Tyne was good on the whole, though there was a decline on import cargoes of grain, wood pulp, and timber. At Blyth it was very slack with transport workers, moderate with harbour workmen. At the Hartlepoons, Middlesbrough and Stockton it was very moderate, and worse than in October or in November of last year. At Hull, Goole and Grimsby it remained quiet. At Yarmouth, Lowestoft and Lynn it was slack; at Ipswich and Harwich it varied from fair to quiet, changing much from week to week.

Southern and Western Ports.—Employment was good with stevedores and quay workers at Southampton. It was fair at Plymouth, but somewhat dislocated by a dispute. It was fair generally at other ports in South Devon and Cornwall. At Bristol and Gloucester it was good, showing an improvement on October: it was about the same as a year ago. At Cardiff and Newport it was very good with coal trimmers and fairly good with general cargo workers. At Swansea it continued to be very quiet at the docks, but was otherwise fairly good. At Liverpool it was good with general cargo workers, and better than in October; with coal heavers at the South End docks it was fair, and not so good as in October; with both sections it was worse than a year ago.

#### SCOTTISH AND IRISH PORTS.

Employment was good with sugar porters at Greenock, much overtime being worked. It was fair at Dundee, and better than in October, some overtime being worked.

Employment was bad at Cork and at Waterford, fair at Limerick; at all three ports it was much worse than in the previous month or in November last year.

\* Sundays are omitted.

### FISHING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed little change on the whole from the previous month.

East Coast.—At Hull and Scarborough it was good. At Grimsby it was good with fishermen and fish dock labourers, but bad with fish curers. At Great Yarmouth it was good with fishermen and fair with labourers and curers, but fishing operations were greatly restricted. At Lowestoft it was moderate. At Southwold and Brightlingsea employment was fair, but at Harwich it was slack.

South Coast.—Employment was good off the coasts of Devon and Cornwall, but was much hindered by stormy weather.

Scotland.—At Aberdeen employment was good with fishermen; it was also good with fish dock labourers; with fish curers it was moderate. At Peterhead it was fair with fishermen; at Fraserburgh it was bad with fishermen. At Macduff it was fair with fishermen, but bad with fish dock labourers and fish curers.

#### FISH LANDED.

	Quantity.		Value.	
	Nov., 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on Nov., 1915	Nov., 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on Nov., 1915.
Fish (other than shell):				
England and Wales ...	288,033	- 360,472	672,556	- 138,552
Scotland ...	189,750	+ 40,881	271,144	+ 110,279
Ireland ...	39,153	+ 10,805	36,486	+ 18,727
TOTAL ...	516,941	- 308,786	980,186	- 9,546
Shell Fish ...	—	—	35,867	+ 7,144
TOTAL VALUE ...	—	—	1,016,053	- 2,402

#### SEAMEN.

THE supply of seamen and firemen for mercantile ships was generally about equal to the demand at ports on the East Coast, and there was even an excess of firemen and trimmers at South Shields. At Sunderland and London, however, the demand for seamen and firemen was in excess of the supply.

On the South and West Coasts there was a shortage at some ports, particularly at Southampton, Bristol (but not Avonmouth), Newport, and Penarth. There was also a shortage towards the end of the month as regards seamen, but not firemen, at Liverpool and at Belfast.

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in					
	Nov., 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Eleven months ended		
		Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov., 1915.	Nov., 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1916.
ENGLAND AND WALES:						
East Coast—						
Tyne Ports... ..	1,057	- 501	- 321	18,664	17,279	- 1,385
Sunderland ... ..	246	+ 147	+ 5	2,870	2,220	- 650
Middlesbrough ... ..	193	- 210	+ 4	2,602	3,737	+ 1,135
Hull ... ..	1,001	+ 109	- 66	13,172	11,512	- 1,660
Grimsby ... ..	30	- 16	- 32	544	427	- 117
Bristol Channel—						
Bristol † ... ..	646	- 421	- 122	14,132	10,618	- 3,514
Newport, Mon. ... ..	1,140	- 75	+ 274	10,261	10,108	- 153
Cardiff † ... ..	4,099	+ 286	+ 340	48,647	46,913	- 1,734
Swansea ... ..	150	- 60	- 46	3,353	2,376	- 982
Other Ports—						
Liverpool ... ..	10,883	- 2,238	- 197	139,103	125,219	- 13,889
London ... ..	7,735	- 335	+ 908	87,544	80,985	- 6,559
Southampton ... ..	798	- 110	+ 182	14,846	10,764	- 4,082
SCOTLAND:						
Leith ... ..	244	- 125	- 227	3,790	4,514	+ 724
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ... ..	5	- 10	- 32	664	332	- 332
Glasgow ... ..	2,280	- 459	- 48	32,151	29,982	- 2,169
IRELAND:						
Dublin ... ..	54	- 91	- 21	794	844	+ 50
Belfast ... ..	293	+ 201	+ 97	4,581	1,840	- 2,741
TOTAL ... ..	30,854	- 3,908	+ 668	397,728	359,670	- 38,058

\* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.  
† Including Avonmouth and Portishead. ‡ Including Barry and Penarth.

### STATISTICAL TABLES.

#### TRADE DISPUTES.\*

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

##### (a) DISPUTES IN NOVEMBER.

Number and Magnitude.—The number of disputes beginning in November was 21, as compared with 40 in the previous month, and 40 in November, 1915. In these new disputes 31,985 workpeople were directly, and 1,346 indirectly, involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before November, and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 38,647 workpeople involved in trade disputes in November, 1916, as compared with 18,697 in October, 1916, and 11,988 in November, 1915.

New Disputes in November, 1916.—In the following Table the new disputes for November are summarised by trades affected:—

Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople involved.		
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Building ... ..	4	282	...	282
Coal Mining ... ..	2	728	1,200	1,928
Engineering ... ..	3	27,050	...	27,050
Other Metal ... ..	1	1,000	...	1,000
Textile ... ..	3	1,265	89	1,354
Clothing ... ..	1	80	...	80
Transport ... ..	1	1,155	...	1,155
Miscellaneous ... ..	4	385	56	451
Employees of Local Authorities ... ..	2	30	1	31
TOTAL, NOVEMBER, 1916 ... ..	21	31,985	1,346	33,331
TOTAL, OCTOBER, 1916 ... ..	40	18,274	1,651	14,925
TOTAL, NOVEMBER, 1915 ... ..	40	8,689	480	9,169

Causes.—Of the 21 new disputes, 14, directly involving 16,944 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 2, directly involving 345 workpeople, on other wages questions; and 5, directly involving 14,696 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons.

Results.—During the month settlements were effected in the case of 12 new disputes directly involving 16,158 workpeople, and 8 old disputes directly involving 3,530 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes 9 were decided in favour of the workpeople, 5 in favour of the employers, and 6 were compromised. In the case of 2 other disputes, directly involving 441 persons, work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Aggregate Duration.—The number of working days lost in November by disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to 86,700. In addition, 68,300 working days were lost owing to disputes which began before November and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total aggregate duration in November of all disputes, new and old, was 155,000 days, as compared with 106,600 days in the previous month, and with 69,000 in November, 1915.

##### (b) DISPUTES IN THE FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF 1915 AND 1916.†

Groups of Trades.	Jan. to November, 1915.			Jan. to November, 1916.		
	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Building ... ..	56	14,649	112,200	73	7,319	171,100
Coal Mining ... ..	72	295,205	1,644,600	55	43,987	250,300
Other Mining and Quarrying ... ..	4	215	7,200	8	1,211	18,500
Engineering ... ..	91	22,659	201,200	56	52,011	198,100
Shipbuilding ... ..	44	6,781	48,800	24	12,709	33,600
Other Metal ... ..	42	11,294	57,300	20	3,413	8,300
Textile ... ..	62	32,169	355,900	57	57,439	1,153,300
Clothing ... ..	36	5,035	22,500	34	13,515	132,700
Transport ... ..	72	24,330	153,700	51	33,915	183,700
Other Trades ... ..	149	24,437	262,800	118	19,373	296,200
TOTAL ... ..	628	436,774	2,866,200	496	245,122	2,400,800

##### (c) PRINCIPAL DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN OR ENDED IN NOVEMBER, 1916.

Occupations and Locality.‡	Number of Workpeople involved.		Date when Dispute began.	Duration in Working Days.	Cause or Object.‡	Result.‡
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡				
BUILDING:— Painters, paperhangers, &c.—Birmingham	236	...	27th Nov.	10	For a war bonus ... ..	War bonus of 1d. per hour granted.
COAL MINING:— Underground haulage hands and other workpeople.—Mansfield (near)	337	1,200	4th Nov.	7	Alleged non-payment of colliery boys' wages according to scale	Redress promised if grievance could be proved on investigation.
ENGINEERING:— Engineers, &c.—Sheffield ... ..	\$ 12,000	...	16th Nov.	3	For release of a certain engineer from the Forces	Engineer released.
Engineers, &c.—Manchester ... ..	\$ 15,000	...	30th Nov.	...	Dissatisfaction arising out of recent wages award	Work resumed pending consideration of grievance.
OTHER METAL TRADES:— Metal workers.—Smethwick ... ..	1,000	...	2nd Nov.	1	Refusal to work with Irishmen of military age	Irishmen returned to Ireland.
TEXTILE:— Flax spinners, &c., and other workpeople.—Belfast	1,005	57	13th Nov.	7	For advance in wages of 3s. per week	Work resumed at previous rates of wages.
TRANSPORT:— Railway goods porters and checkers, carmen, vanguards, &c.—London, S.W.	1,155	...	6th Nov.	2	Refusal to work with female goods porters and van guards	Amicable settlement effected.
WOODWORKING:— Packing-case makers, sawyers, &c. labourers, &c.—Bradford	180	45	24th Nov.	3	For advance in wages... ..	Work resumed pending arbitration.
OTHER TRADES:— Co-operative employees.—Plymouth	712	...	10th Sept.	61	For advance in wages ... ..	Some of the strikers replaced; others resumed work, outstanding points to be dealt with by the Joint Board of Co-operators and Trade Unionists.

DISPUTES STILL IN PROGRESS.—24 disputes, involving about 17,270 workpeople, were in progress at the time of going to press.

\* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e. number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, &c.) exceeded 100 days.  
† In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information.  
‡ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved" (i.e. thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.  
§ Estimated.



CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.\*

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

THE changes in rates of wages (including war bonuses) reported to the Department as taking effect in November affected about 350,000 workpeople, and resulted in a net increase of about £32,500 per week.

The industries which accounted for the largest number of workpeople affected were coal mining (120,000), engineering (over 75,000), and woollen and worsted (over 60,000).

Changes in January—November.—The total number of workpeople affected by the changes in wages which have been reported to the Department as taking place during the eleven months ended 30th November, 1916, was nearly 3,200,000, of whom practically all have received a net increase. The net effect of all these changes was an increase of over £510,000 per week.

The extent to which the different groups of trades have contributed to these totals is shown below:—

Group of Trades.	No. of Workpeople affected.	Amount of Net Increase per week.
Building ... ..	191,000	29,000
Coal Mining ... ..	858,000	187,300
Iron and Other Mining ... ..	21,500	8,000
Quarrying ... ..	12,500	2,300
Pig Iron Manufacture ... ..	33,000	8,700
Iron and Steel Manufacture ... ..	95,000	29,600
Engineering and Shipbuilding ... ..	531,000	80,300
Other Metal ... ..	112,000	20,000
Textile ... ..	809,000	71,300
Clothing ... ..	103,000	11,100
Transport ... ..	155,000	30,000
Printing, Paper, &c. ... ..	69,000	8,800
Glass, Brick, Pottery, Chemical, &c. ... ..	70,000	6,400
Other Trades ... ..	76,000	11,800
Local Authority Services ... ..	56,000	6,200
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>3,195,000</b>	<b>510,700</b>

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES TAKING EFFECT IN NOVEMBER, 1916.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of Change.†		
Building and Allied Trades	NORTHERN COUNTIES AND YORKSHIRE:—	1 Nov.	Bricklayers ... ..	War bonus of 3/4d. per hour for 6 months, making rate 10 1/2d. plus war bonus of 3/4d. per hour.		
			Masons ... ..	War bonus of 3/4d. per hour for 6 months, making rate 10d. plus war bonus of 3/4d. per hour.		
			Carpenters and joiners ... ..	War bonus of 3/4d. per hour for 6 months, making rate 10d. plus war bonus of 3/4d. per hour.		
		Bradford ... ..	18 Nov.	Plasterers ... ..	Increase of 3/4d. per hour (10d. to 10 3/4d.).	
			1 Nov.	Labourers ... ..	War bonus of 3/4d. per hour for 6 months, making rate 7 1/2d. per hour plus war bonus of 1 1/4d. per hour.	
		Colne Valley ... ..	1 Nov.	Carpenters and joiners ... ..	Increase of 1/4d. per hour (9 3/4d. to 10d.).	
			1 Nov.	Carpenters and joiners ... ..	Increase of 1/4d. per hour (9 3/4d. to 10d.).	
		Harrrogate ... ..	1 Nov.	Electrical wiremen ... ..	Increase of 3/4d. per hour (9d. to 9 3/4d.).	
			1 Nov.	Bricklayers ... ..	War wage of 1/2d. per hour, granted in 1915, increased to 1d. per hour, making rate for bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, and plasterers, 11 1/4d., including 1d. per hour war wage, and for labourers 8 1/4d. per hour, including 1d. per hour war wage.	
		Leeds ... ..	3 Nov.	Masons ... ..		
				Carpenters and joiners ... ..		
		Tyne and Blyth District (including Newcastle, Gateshead, N. and S. Shields, Helburn, Jarrow, and Wallsend)	3 Nov.	Plasterers ... ..		
				Labourers ... ..		
		Building and Allied Trades	LANCASHIRE & CHESHIRE: Ashton-under-Lyme and Stalybridge District	1 Nov.	Carpenters and joiners ... ..	Increase of 1/4d. per hour (10 3/4d. to 10 1/2d.).
					Masons ... ..	Increase of 3/4d. per hour (10d. to 10 3/4d.).
Blackburn ... ..	1 Nov.			Joiners, masons, general builders' labourers, and navvies	Increase of 1/2d. per hour (7d. to 7 1/2d.).	
				Hod carriers and plasterers' labourers ... ..	Increase of 1/4d. per hour (7 3/4d. to 8d.).	
Bolton and District ... ..	1 Nov.			Flaggers and slaters' labourers ... ..	Increase of 3/4d. per hour (7 3/4d. to 7 1/2d.).	
				Carpenters and joiners ... ..	Increase of 3/4d. per hour (10 3/4d. to 11d.).	
Burnley and District ... ..	1 Nov.			Masons ... ..	Increase of 3/4d. per hour (10d. to 10 1/4d.).	
				Carpenters and joiners ... ..	Increase of 3/4d. per hour (10d. to 10 1/4d.).	
Colne ... ..	1 Nov.			Masons ... ..	Increase of 3/4d. per hour (10d. to 10 1/4d.).	
				Carpenters and joiners ... ..	Increase of 3/4d. per hour (10d. to 10 1/4d.).	
Horwich ... ..	1 Nov.			Carpenters and joiners ... ..	Increase of 1d. per hour (11d. to 1s.).	
				Carpenters and joiners and woodcutting machinists		
Manchester, Salford and District	30 Nov.			Plasterers ... ..	Increase of 1d. per hour (11d. to 1s.).	
	30 Nov.			Plasterers' labourers ... ..	Increase of 1d. per hour (7 3/4d. to 8 1/4d.).	
Wigan ... ..	1 Nov.			Carpenters and joiners ... ..	Increase of 1/2d. per hour (10d. to 10 1/2d.).	
Building and Allied Trades	MIDLAND AND SOUTHERN COUNTIES, & WALES:—	18 Nov.	Labourers, scaffolders, engine-drivers, and stone sawyers	Increase of 1/2d. per hour granted for winter months (Nov. to Feb.), making rate 8 1/4d. per hour for labourers, 9d. for scaffolders and engine-drivers, and 9 1/4d. for stone sawyers.		
			Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, and plumbers	Increase of 1/2d. per hour (9d. to 9 1/2d.).		
		Gloucester ... ..	1 Nov.	Painters and plasterers ... ..	Increase of 3/4d. per hour (8d. to 8 1/4d.).	
				Carpenters and joiners ... ..	War wage of 1/2d. per hour, granted in 1915, increased to 1d. per hour, making rate 9 1/2d. per hour, including 1d. war wage.	
		Loughborough ... ..	18 Nov.	Bricklayers, and carpenters and joiners ... ..	Increase of 3/4d. per hour (9d. to 9 1/4d.).	
		Northampton ... ..	11 Nov.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plasterers and woodcutting machinists 9 1/4d. per hour plus 1/2d. war bonus, for masons (banker hands) 9 1/4d. and (fixers) 10d. plus 1/2d. war bonus, for painters and paper-hangers 8 1/4d. plus 1/2d. war bonus, and for labourers 7d. plus 1/2d. war bonus.		
		Nottingham ... ..	20 Nov.	Plumbers ... ..	Increase of 1d. per hour (11d. to 1s.).	
				Painters and decorators ... ..	Increase, as war wages, of 3/4d. per hour, making rate 9d. per hour.	
		Pontypridd ... ..	1 Nov.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters, woodcutting machinists, and labourers and navvies	Increase of 3/4d. per hour in lieu of war bonus of 2s. 6d. per week, granted in May, making rates for bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, and plasterers, 10d. per hour, for plumbers 9d. per hour, for painters 8d. per hour, for machinists 10 1/4d. per hour, and for labourers and navvies 7 1/4d. per hour.	
		Portsmouth ... ..	3 Nov.	Bricklayers ... ..	Increase of 3/4d. per hour (9 3/4d. to 10 1/4d.).	
				Masons ... ..	Increase of 3/4d. per hour (banker hands, 9 1/2d. to 10d.; fixers, 10d. to 10 3/4d.).	
		Stoke-on-Trent, Newcastle-under-Lyme and District	1 Nov.	Carpenters and joiners, and plasterers ... ..	Increase of 3/4d. per hour (9 3/4d. to 10d.).	
Labourers ... ..	Increase of 3/4d. per hour (rates after change: 7d. and 7 1/2d.).					
Woodcutting machinists ... ..	1 Nov.		Increase of 3/4d. per hour (10d. to 10 1/4d.).			
Building and Allied Trades	IRELAND:—	9 Nov.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, and plasterers	War bonus of 8s. per week.		
			Plumbers and gasfitters ... ..	Increase of 3/4d. per hour (9d. to 9 1/4d.).		
		Cork ... ..	13 Nov.	Hewers, other underground workers, deputies, enginemen, boiler-minders, mechanics, cokemen and other surface workers	Increase of 5 per cent., making wages 107 1/2 per cent. above the standard of 1879.	
		Durham ... ..	6 Nov.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen ... ..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 7 1/4 per cent., making wages 54 1/2 per cent. above the standard of 1909.	
		Coal Mining ... ..	5 Nov.	Blastfurnacemen ... ..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 7 1/4 per cent., making wages 54 1/2 per cent. above the standard of 1909.	
		Iron Mining ... ..	5 Nov.	Blastfurnacemen ... ..	Increase of 7 per cent., making wages 77 1/4 per cent. above the standard of 1895.	
		Pig Iron Manufacture	5 Nov.	Blastfurnacemen ... ..	Increase of 7 per cent., making wages 77 1/4 per cent. above the standard of 1895.	

\* Exclusive of agricultural labourers, seamen, railway servants, police and government employees.  
 † War bonuses and "war increases" have been so described where possible, but the information available is not, in all cases, sufficient to distinguish between these and increases not thus limited.  
 ‡ A further increase of 3/4d. per hour is to take effect in January, 1917.  
 § This increase was granted to take effect from 1st Oct., under an award of the Committee on Production, dated 30th November.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES TAKING EFFECT IN NOVEMBER, 1916—(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of Change.*		
Iron and Steel Manufacture	England and Scotland ... ..	Nov.	Steel melters, pitmen, &c. ... ..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent., making melters wages (basic process) 52 1/2 per cent., and (acid process) 27 1/2 per cent. above the standard of 1905.		
			Gas producermen and charge wheelers ... ..	Increase of 2 1/2 per cent.		
			Iron puddlers ... ..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 6d. per ton, making rate 14s. 9d. per ton.		
	Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland	27 Nov.	Iron and steel millmen ... ..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent.		
			Iron and steel workers and mechanics ... ..	Increase of 7 per cent., making wages 77 1/4 per cent. above the standard of 1895.		
	South Wales and Mon. ... ..	†	Iron puddlers ... ..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton, making rate 16s. per ton, plus bonus of 1d. per heat.		
			Iron millmen ... ..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2 1/2 per cent., making wages 82 1/2 per cent. above the standard of 1897.		
	Engineering and Shipbuilding	West Scotland ... ..	27 Nov.	Iron puddlers ... ..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton, making rate 16s. per ton, plus bonus of 1d. per heat.	
				Iron millmen ... ..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2 1/2 per cent., making wages 82 1/2 per cent. above the standard of 1897.	
		YORKSHIRE: Halifax ... ..	8 Nov.‡	Fitters, turners, smiths, machinemen, ironmoulders, patternmakers, coremakers and boiler-makers	Increase, as war wages, of 3s. per week to time-workers only.	
				Coremakers ... ..	Increase of 2s. per week.	
		Huddersfield ... ..	Nov.	Brassmoulders, finishers and polishers ... ..	Increase of 2s. per week.	
				Fitters, turners, toolmakers, smiths and strikers, machinemen, brassmoulders and finishers, coppersmiths, patternmakers, coremakers, dressers, sheet metal workers, electrical workers, boiler-makers, enginemen, crane-men, labourers, &c.	Increase, as war wages, of 3s. per week workers only.	
		Leeds ... ..	8 Nov.‡	Fitters, turners, smiths, patternmakers and finishers, coppersmiths, patternmakers, coremakers, dressers, sheet metal workers, electrical workers, boiler-makers, enginemen, crane-men, labourers, &c.	Increase, as war wages, of 3s. per week workers only.	
Todmorden ... ..		22 Nov.‡	Fitters, turners, smiths, patternmakers and joiners	Increase, as war wages, of 2s. per week to time-workers only.		
LANCASHIRE & CHESHIRE: Blackburn ... ..		9 Nov.‡	Fitters, turners, smiths and strikers, machinemen, brassmoulders and finishers, coppersmiths, labourers, &c.	Increase, as war wages, of 3s. per week on time rates, and of 2 1/2 per cent. on piece rates.		
Bolton and District ... ..		10 Nov.‡	Coremakers ... ..	Increase, as war wages, of 3s. per week to time-workers only.		
			Fitters, turners, smiths and strikers, machinemen, brassmoulders and finishers, hand and plate ironmoulders, patternmakers, dressers, electrical workers, labourers, &c.	Increase, as war wages, of 3s. per week on time rates, and of 2 1/2 per cent. on piece rates.		
Manchester, Ashton, Stockport, Newton-le-Willows and Warrington Districts		7 Nov.‡	Coremakers ... ..	Increase, as war wages, of 3s. per week to time-workers only.		
	Fitters, turners, smiths and strikers, toolmakers, machinemen, brassmoulders and finishers, coppersmiths, patternmakers, electrical workers, scientific instrument makers, and coremakers		Increase, as war wages, of 3s. per week to time-workers only.			
Preston and District (including Fleetwood, Lytham & Lancaster)	9 Nov.‡	Fitters, turners, smiths, machinemen, brassmoulders and finishers, and copper-smiths	Increase, as war wages, of 3s. per week to time-workers only.			
Engineering and Shipbuilding	OTHER DISTRICTS: Peterborough ... ..	2 Nov.	Fitters, turners, smiths, machinemen, joiners, and brass finishers	Increase, as war wages, of 3s. per week to time-workers only, with an additional payment of 2s. to men employed since 1st August.		
		London, Erith, Southall and Kingston District	7 Nov.‡	Fitters, turners, toolmakers, smiths and strikers, machinemen, brassmoulders and finishers, patternmakers, scientific instrument makers, enginemen, crane-men, labourers, &c.	Increase, as war wages, of 3s. per week to time-workers only.	
		Dundee ... ..	7 Nov.‡	Fitters and turners ... ..	Increase, as war wages, of 3s. per week to time-workers only.	
				Chippers, painters and red leaders ... ..	Increase, as war wages, of 3/4d. per hour to time-workers only.	
		Leith ... ..	1st day in Nov.	Galvanised hollow-ware workers ... ..	War bonus of 20 per cent. previously granted to adult male workers increased to 25 per cent.	
		Birmingham and Wolverhampton District	4 Nov.	Harness furniture, and bit and stirrup makers	Minimum wage for day workers increased from 6d. to 6 1/2d. per hour, and increase of 10 per cent. on list prices to all men, except piece-work brass and long platers, to whom an increase of 25 per cent. was given in substitution for 2d. per pair for hames previously allowed.	
		Other Metal Trades	Redditch and District ... ..	3 Nov.	Workers in the needle, fish-hook and fishing-tackle trades;—	
					Males ... ..	Increase of 1d. per hour to time-workers 21 years of age and over, of 3/4d. to those between 16 and 21, and of 10 per cent. to fish-hook filers, sea fish-hook workers, working on 16-wire and larger, and fish-hook workers whose average earnings were below 34s. per week, with a further 10 per cent. to all male piece-workers.
			Birmingham, Coventry and Wolverhampton Districts	22 Nov.‡	Sheet metal workers ... ..	Minimum rates fixed for time-workers and piece-workers varying according to age up to 4 1/4d. per hour for time-workers and 4d. for piece-workers 18 years of age and over; war bonuses previously given to be merged into these increases.
			Oldham and District ... ..	1st pay day in Nov.	Cotton velvet beamers, twisters, drawers, slashers, &c.	Increase, as war wages, of 3s. per week to time-workers only.
Bradford and District ... ..	1st pay day after 4 Nov.		Warpers, twisters, weavers, and all other operatives engaged in woollen and worsted manufacture, except overlookers	War bonus of 12 1/2 per cent. previously granted increased to 17 1/2 per cent.		
			Weaving overlookers ... ..	Increase, as war wages, of 1s. per week.		
Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, Cleckheaton, &c.)	1st pay day in Nov.		Woollen and worsted operatives, including mungo and shoddy workers	War bonuses previously granted increased by 1s. per week for all workpeople earning 10s. per week or less (making total bonus of 3s.); by 1s. 6d. for males earning over 10s. and not exceeding 20s. (total bonus 4s. 6d.); by 2s. for males earning over 20s. but not exceeding 30s. (total bonus 7s.); by 2s. for males earning 30s. but not exceeding 40s. (total bonus 6s. 6d.); by 1s. 6d. for males earning over 40s. (total bonus 4s. 6d.); a bonus of 6s. 6d. per week also granted to males earning over 40s. per week.		
Morley and District ... ..	1st pay day in Nov.		Engineers, greasers and firemen ... ..	War bonus of 2s. per week.		
			Blanket raisers ... ..	War bonus of 2s. per week.		
Woolen and Worsted	1st pay day in Nov.		Woollen and worsted operatives ... ..	War bonuses previously granted increased by 1s. per week for all workpeople earning 10s. per week or less (making total bonus of 3s.); by 1s. 6d. for males earning over 10s. and not exceeding 20s. (total bonus 4s. 6d.); by 2s. for males earning over 20s. but not exceeding 30s. (total bonus 7s.); by 2s. for males earning 30s. but not exceeding 40s. (total bonus 6s. 6d.); by 1s. 6d. for males earning over 40s. (total bonus 4s. 6d.); a bonus of 6s. 6d. per week also granted to males earning over 40s. per week.		
Yeadon and Guiseley District	8 Nov.		Woollen and worsted operatives ... ..	War bonus previously granted increased by 2s. per week for men over 21 (making total bonus of 7s.), and by 1s. 6d. per week for women and young persons under 21 (total bonus 4s. 6d.).		
Linen and Jute	Dundee ... ..	10 Nov.	Mechanics in jute mills ... ..	Increase of 3s. per week (43s. to 46s.).		
			Dunfermline ... ..	9 Nov.	Linen operatives ... ..	War bonus of 8 1/2 per cent.

\* War bonuses and "war increases" have been so described where possible, but the information available is not, in all cases, sufficient to distinguish between these and increases not thus limited.  
 † This increase was granted to take effect from 1 Oct. under an award of the Committee on Production, dated 30th November.  
 ‡ The change took effect in the first full pay after the date named.  
 § Smiths' strikers, etc., working with piece-workers, who do not share, in fixed ratio, the piece-work earnings of the gang, receive the above advance.



PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES TAKING EFFECT IN NOVEMBER, 1916 (continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of Change.*
Silk Manufac- ture	Macclesfield	4 Nov.	Winders and warpers ... Weavers ... Cloth pickers ...	Increase of 1s. 4d. per week to time-workers, and a new uniform price list adopted for piece-workers. War bonus of 3d. per day to adult workers and of 2d. per day to females under 21. War bonus of 1s. per week to time-workers, and of 5 per cent. to piece-workers. Increase of 1s. per week (26s. to 27s.).
	Leek	1st pay day in Nov.	Silk pickers ...	
Hosiery	Leicester, Hinckley and District	4 Nov.	Auxiliary workers in hosiery and glove departments:— Females on time rates ... Piece-workers ...	Uniform rate of 4½d. per hour adopted for qualified menders and for women over 18 taken off piece-work. Adoption of new price list for certain branches of the work, estimated to have resulted in an increase of about 10 per cent.
Dyeing	Nottingham	24 and 25 Nov.	Lace dyers ...	War bonus of 1d. per hour, with conversion of ½d. per hour bonus granted in 1915 into a permanent increase in wages.
Tailoring	Scotland	18 Nov. 1st full pay after 15 Nov.	Workpeople in bespoke tailoring trade ... Dock labourers, grain carriers, and pit prop carriers	War bonus of 10 per cent. on earnings. War bonuses of ½d. per hour to hourly and day men who work full time as required, and of ¼d. per hour to weekly men for each hour worked on each day on which no time is lost.
Dock, &c., labour	Hull	Nov.	Lightermen ...	Increase of 2s. per week to regular men and of ½d. per hour to casual men.
	Glasgow	21 Nov.	Coal workers ... Dock labourers ...	War bonus of 25 per cent. granted in 1915 increased to 31½ per cent. War bonuses (a) of 5 per cent. to graminers; and (b) of 1d. per hour to men engaged on general cargo work, timber, and coal cargoes, conditional on full time being worked from 6 a.m. or from when a job starts; also tonnage rates introduced for men engaged on ore and mineral cargoes.
Carting	Nottingham	1 Nov.	Carters ...	War bonus of 3s. per week granted in 1915 increased to 8s. per week.
	Manchester and District	1st pay after 15 Nov.	Compositors, machinemen, linotype and monotype operators (jobbing and weekly news)	Increase of 2s. per week on standard rates, and war bonus of 2s. per week granted in May converted into a war wage (affecting overtime rates, &c.); men receiving over standard rate to be increased by 2s. as a bonus, and rates for casual men raised from 9½d. to 10½d. per hour.
Printing and Allied Trades	Birmingham	10 Nov.	Bookbinders, machine rulers, finishers, and lithographic printers	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week in minimum rates and an all round increase of 2s. per week to those workpeople who have not received an advance or been engaged since 31st March.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire (except Swansea and District)	11 Nov.	Compositors, machinemen, linotype and monotype operators, stereotypers and assistants, lithographers, bookbinders, and machine rulers	War bonus of 3s. 6d. per week, except to workpeople in daily newspaper offices, who got a bonus of 3s. per week for men earning up to 42s., of 2s. 6d. per week for men earning over 42s. and up to 51s., and of 2s. per week to men earning over 51s.
Chemicals, &c.	Swansea and district (including N-ath, Pontardawe, and Lampeter)	1st pay day in Nov.	Compositors and machinemen, linotype operators, litho printers, electrotypers, stereotypers and assistants, bookbinders and machine rulers	War bonus of 3s. 6d. to all classes except linotype operators on daily newspapers, who got 3s.
	Edinburgh	Pay day of week ending 18 Nov.	Compositors, machinemen, linotype and monotype operators, electrotypers, stereotypers and assistants (book, jobbing, and weekly news) Warehousemen and cutters ... Female workers in machine and warehouse departments	War bonus of 1s. 6d. per week to females, and of 3s. per week to males at 37s., 2s. 6d. per week to those at 37s. 6d., and of 2s. per week to those at 38s. and over, and to stereotypers' assistants. Standard minimum wage fixed at 36s. per week, and a war bonus of 2s. per week granted in addition. Standard minimum wage fixed at 16s. per week for workers with at least five years' service, and a war bonus of 1s. 6d. per week granted in addition.
Furnishing & Woodworking	Hull	1st full pay after 17 Nov.	Seed crushers ...	War bonuses previously granted increased to 7s. per week for men, and to 3s. 6d. for workers doing lead work, subject to the deduction of 1s. for each spell or day in which the output required under agreement is not produced.
	Manchester, Salford and District Scotland	11 Nov. Pay day after 31 Oct. 1st pay day in Nov.	Mill sawyers and woodcutting machinists ... Sawyers, wood turners, and woodcutting machinists	Increase of ¼d. per hour on rates paid at 1 September. Increase of 3s. per week to men and of 1s. 6d. to apprentices.
Brush	Belfast	18 Nov.†	Cabinet makers, french polishers, and upholsterers	Increase of 1½d. per hour, or 5s. 8d. per week, to men, and of 1s. 6d. per week to females.
Basket	England and Scotland	18 Nov.†	Brushmakers ...	Adoption of new uniform price list for panwork, resulting in an average increase of about 7 or 8 per cent.; also a war bonus of 2d. in the shilling substituted for war bonuses of from 5 to 15 per cent. previously granted.
	Midlands ... Bristol District ...	6 Nov. 6 Nov.	Basket makers ... Bakers, confectioners, &c. ...	War bonus of 10 per cent. Increase of 5s. per week to all regular workers over 21 years of age, of 2s. 6d. to lads between 18 and 21 years, and of 1d. per hour to jobbers.
Food	Aberdeen	27 Nov.	Bakers and confectioners ...	Increase of 5s. per week (38s. to 43s.).
	Greenock	1st full pay after 1 Nov.	Sugar refinery and brewers' sugar workers...	Increase of 3s. per week to men, of 2s. per week to female workers, and of 1s. per week to boys.

\* War bonuses and "war increases" have been so described where possible, but the information available is not, in all cases, sufficient to distinguish between these and increases not thus limited.  
† In Scotland the changes did not come into force until 1st December.

SLIDING SCALE CHANGES IN WAGES.

The results of the ascertainments of the selling prices of coal and iron in various districts are given in the Table below:—

Product and District.	Price according to last Audit.*		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit on		
	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.	
COAL (Average of all classes of Coal at pit's mouth.)	1916	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Durham	July—Sept.	15 10½	+ 0 6½	+ 4 3½	
MANUFACTURED IRON. North of England (Bars, plates, angles, etc.)	Sept.—Oct.	257 2	+ 10 1¾	+ 77 5	
Midlands (Bars, angles, tees, sheets, plates, hoops, strips, etc.)	Sept.—Oct.	288 6¾	+ 6 4¾	+ 79 9¾	
West of Scotland (Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, etc.)	Sept.—Oct.	269 8¾	+ 7 0¾	+ 83 8¾	

\* Stated to the nearest farthing.

**Coal.**—In connection with the ascertained selling price of Durham coal, the Durham Conciliation Board decided to increase the miners' wages by 5 per cent.

**Manufactured Iron.**—In the North of England the ascertainment of the selling price of the various classes (rails, plates, angles, etc.), of manufactured iron resulted in an increase of 6d. per ton to puddlers and of 5 per cent. to millmen. Similar increases were granted to iron puddlers and millmen in the Midlands. The ascertainment in the West of Scotland involved an increase of 3d. per ton in the wages of puddlers and of 2½ per cent. in millmen's wages.

In the case of the Midlands, the increase took effect on the 4th December, and will be summarised in the January GAZETTE.

Further particulars of the other increases, which took effect in November, will be found on the preceding pages.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

(Cases include all attacks, fatal or otherwise, reported to the Home Office during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.)

The total number of cases of poisoning, of anthrax and of toxic jaundice reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during November, 1916, was 71, of which 41 were due to lead poisoning, 2 to mercurial poisoning, 7 to anthrax, and 21 to toxic jaundice. Four deaths due to lead poisoning, 1 to anthrax and 7 to toxic jaundice were also reported. In addition, 5 cases of lead poisoning among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

During the eleven months ended November, 1916, the total number of cases of poisoning, of anthrax and of toxic jaundice reported under the Factory and Workshop Act was 608, compared with 404 during the corresponding period of 1915. The number of deaths in 1916 was 89, as compared with 29 in 1915. In addition, 69 cases of lead poisoning (including 20 deaths) among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during the eleven months of 1916, compared with 115 cases (including 33 deaths) during the corresponding period of 1915.

ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Cases.			Deaths.		
	Month of Nov., 1916.	Eleven Months ended Nov., 1916.	Nov., 1915.	Month of Nov., 1916.	Eleven Months ended Nov., 1916.	Nov., 1915.
Lead Poisoning.						
AMONG OPERATIVES ENGAGED IN—						
Smelting of Metals ...	9	35	47	—	4	1
Brass Works ...	2	3	—	—	—	—
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping ...	—	2	3	—	—	—
Plumbing and Soldering ...	5	11	16	—	—	1
Printing ...	1	12	25	—	—	3
File Cutting ...	—	8	1	—	2	—
Tinning of Metals ...	—	4	3	—	—	—
White Lead Works ...	—	18	36	—	1	—
Red and Yellow Lead Works ...	1	11	8	—	—	—
Pottery ...	2	22	23	2	7	4
Glass Cutting and Polishing ...	—	1	—	—	—	—
Vitreous Enamelling ...	—	5	5	—	—	1
Electrical Accumulator Works ...	1	41	52	1	1	—
Paint and Colour Works ...	1	21	11	—	—	—
Coach and Car Painting ...	7	31	38	—	—	5
Shipbuilding ...	2	21	17	—	2	2
Paint used in other Industries ...	4	16	14	—	—	2
Other Industries ...	6	53	48	1	3	1
TOTAL IN FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS	41	315	347	4	20	20
HOUSE PAINTING AND PLUMBING	5	69	115	—	20	33
Other Forms of Poisoning.						
MERCURIAL POISONING—						
Barometer and Thermometer Making ...	—	1	3	—	—	—
Furriers' Processes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Industries ...	2	16	3	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	17	6	—	—	—
PHOSPHORUS POISONING ...	—	1	3	—	—	1
ARSENIC POISONING—						
Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic ...	—	—	2	—	—	—
Other Industries ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	2	—	—	—
TOTAL "OTHER FORMS OF POISONING"	2	18	11	—	—	1
Anthrax.						
Wool ...	4	68	26	1	8	3
Handling of Horsehair ...	—	6	1	—	3	—
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Follinagers, &c.)	3	18	16	—	3	4
Other Industries ...	—	2	3	—	—	1
TOTAL ANTHRAX	7	94	46	1	14	8
TOXIC JAUNDICE ...	21	181	—	7	55	—
TOTAL REPORTED UNDER FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT	71	608	404	12	89	29
GRAND TOTAL	76	677	519	12	109	62

\* In addition one fatal case among dock labourers was reported.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS. CASES REPORTED IN NOVEMBER, 1916.

[Based on Home Office and Board of Trade Returns.]

The number of workpeople, exclusive of seamen, reported as killed in the course of their employment in November, 1916, was 316, an increase of 11 on a month ago, and of 32 on a year ago. The mean number in November during the five years 1911-15 was 282, the maximum being 306 and the minimum 269.

Fatal accidents in the railway service during November, 1916, numbered 51, compared with 43 in October, 1916, and 43 in November, 1915.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines was 116, a decrease of 1 on a month ago, and an increase of 4 on a year ago. There were 6 fatal accidents at quarries, compared with 2 a month ago and 7 a year ago.

The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in November, 1916, was 142, an increase of 5 on October, 1916, and of 24 on November, 1915.

The total number of fatal accidents to seamen during November, 1916, was 219, an increase of 74 on a month ago, and a decrease of 31 on a year ago.

The Table shows the number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment during October and November, 1916, and November, 1915.

Trade.	Number of Workpeople killed during			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1916, on a	
	Nov., 1916.	Oct., 1916.	Nov., 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.
RAILWAY SERVICE—					
Brakesmen and Goods Guards	1	4	5	- 3	- 4
Engine Drivers ...	2	2	5	...	- 3
Firemen ...	—	1	4	- 1	- 1
Guards (Passenger) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Permanent Way Men ...	19	8	3	+ 11	+ 16
Porters ...	4	3	7	+ 1	- 3
Shunters ...	3	5	2	- 2	+ 1
Mechanics ...	1	3	1	- 2	...
Labourers ...	2	1	2	+ 1	...
Miscellaneous ...	12	15	13	- 3	- 1
Contractors' Servants ...	3	2	—	+ 1	+ 3
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	51	48	43	+ 3	+ 8
MINES—					
Underground ...	101	108	96	- 7	+ 5
Surface ...	15	9	16	+ 6	- 1
TOTAL, MINES	116	117	112	- 1	+ 4
Quarries over 20 feet deep ...	6	2	7	+ 4	- 1
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS—					
Textile—					
Cotton ...	5	6	2	- 1	+ 3
Wool and Worsted ...	3	2	—	+ 1	+ 3
Other Textiles ...	2	2	2	...	...
Non-Textile					
Extraction of Metals ...	4	4	2	...	+ 2
Founding and Conversion of Metals	18	20	19	- 2	- 1
Marine and Locomotive Engineering	5	6	1	- 1	+ 4
Ship and Boat Building ...	12	17	5	- 5	+ 7
Gas ...	5	6	3	- 3	+ 2
Wood ...	2	5	3	- 3	- 1
Clay, Stone, &c. ...	2	1	2	+ 1	...
Chemicals ...	7	8	8	- 1	- 1
Laundries ...	—	1	1	- 1	- 1
Food ...	5	2	7	+ 3	- 2
Drink ...	3	4	6	- 1	- 3
Paper, Printing, &c. ...	1	3	7	- 2	- 6
Other Non-Textile Industries	40	22	19	+ 18	+ 21
TOTAL, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS	114	109	87	+ 5	+ 27
ACCIDENTS REPORTED UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5.					
Docks, Wharves, and Quays	9	11	18	- 2	- 9
Warehouses ...	3	4	2	- 1	+ 1
Buildings to which Act applies	16	13	11	+ 3	+ 5
TOTAL UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5.	28	28	31	...	- 3
Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	1	1	4	...	- 3
TOTAL, EXCLUDING SEAMEN.	316	305	284	+ 11	+ 32
SEAMEN—					
On Trading Vessels—					
Sailing ...	18	12	7	+ 6	+ 11
Steam ...	188	129	204	+ 59	- 16
On Fishing Vessels—					
Sailing ...	1	2	6	- 1	- 5
Steam ...	12	2	33	+ 10	- 21
TOTAL, SEAMEN	219	145	250	+ 74	- 31
TOTAL, INCLUDING SEAMEN.	535	450	534	+ 85	+ 1



PRICES OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND BREAD.

I.—WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Supplies.

Imports in November, 1916.—The quantity of wheat and wheat meal and flour imported into the United Kingdom during November, 1916, together with the increase or decrease compared with November, 1915, 1914 and 1913, is shown in the following Table:—

Quantity imported during November, 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with		
	November, 1915.	November, 1914.	November, 1913.
WHEAT.			
From Russia ...	Cwts. 52,100	Cwts. 176,427	Cwts. 811,200
United States ...	4,074,300	-1,348,700	+689,244
British East Indies ...	2,084,600	+2,057,900	+1,088,700
Australia ...	428,700	-4,870,000	+162,100
Canada ...	985,300	-2,106,900	-1,884,600
Argentine Republic ...	629,500	+628,200	+626,700
Other Countries ...	13,200	+13,200	+487,200
TOTAL ...	8,215,600	-379,700	+538,917
WHEAT MEAL AND FLOUR.			
From United States ...	Cwts. 327,022	Cwts. 107,678	Cwts. 341,536
Canada ...	308,400	-78,800	+149,630
Other Countries ...	186,305	+186,105	+110,705
TOTAL ...	816,727	-373	-81,201

Imports in September-November, 1916.—The quantity of wheat and of wheat meal and flour imported into the United Kingdom during the first three months of the current cereal year, together with the increase or decrease compared with the corresponding period of the three preceding cereal years, is shown below:—

Quantity imported during the three months ended Nov. 30th, 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with the three months ended November 30th		
	1915.	1914.	1913.
WHEAT.			
From Russia ...	Cwts. 430,000	Cwts. 268,227	Cwts. 1,794,200
United States ...	13,064,300	+2,984,800	+1,080,363
British East Indies ...	4,128,900	+1,548,300	+709,400
Australia ...	905,800	+905,800	-186,500
Canada ...	4,356,900	-2,678,100	-7,938,861
Argentine Republic ...	729,900	+704,300	+677,000
Other Countries ...	34,300	+34,000	+21,600
TOTAL ...	23,220,100	+3,069,100	-5,905,225
WHEAT MEAL AND FLOUR.			
From United States ...	Cwts. 1,224,357	Cwts. 198,843	Cwts. 466,320
Canada ...	911,086	+76,586	+346,018
Other Countries ...	253,505	+196,305	+161,505
TOTAL ...	2,388,948	+74,048	+41,233

Deliveries of British Wheat.—In the following Table the deliveries of wheat by farmers at the various markets of England and Wales from which returns are received by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries are shown for the first three months of the current cereal year, together with the increase or decrease compared with the corresponding period of the three previous cereal years:—

Period in 1916.	Quantity delivered in given period of 1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) compared with corresponding period in		
		1915.	1914.	1913.
Four weeks ended 30th September	251,334	+3,767	-156,234	-38,618
Four weeks ended 28th October	337,927	+3,661	+21,976	+86,748
Five weeks ended 2nd December	430,293	-38,601	+57,736	+145,425
TOTAL—13 weeks	1,019,554	-81,173	-76,522	+193,555

Prices.

In the following Table particulars are given of the average declared values and market prices of wheat and wheat meal and flour during November, 1916, together with the increase compared with a month ago and a year ago:—

	November, 1916.	Increase on	
		October, 1916.	November, 1915.
WHEAT:—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Imported: Average declared value per 480 lb.	70 10	3 3	19 0
Imported: Spot price at Liverpool per 480 lb.:			
No. 1 Northern Manitoba: Average price	79 8	5 4	23 9
No. 2 Hard Winter (new): Average price	76 1	5 2	21 11
British: Gazette average price per 480 lb. (England & Wales)	69 5	8 10	16 6
English white wheat per 504 lb. (London)	77 5	7 1	20 0
WHEAT MEAL AND FLOUR:—			
Imported: Average declared value per cwt.	19 4	2 2	3 7
Flour: Town Households No. 1, London (ex mill, less usual discount), average price per 280 lb.	58 9	1 10	13 5

The spot price of No. 1 Northern Manitoba wheat at Liverpool fell about 1s. per 480 lb. in the early part of November to about 77s. at the lowest point; subsequently it rose to 82s. per 480 lb. at the end of the month. The other grade of wheat quoted in the above Table, No. 2 hard winter wheat, was at 75s. per 480 lb. during the second week of November, and rose to 78s. by the 24th; earlier and later in the month quotations are not available.

The Gazette price of British wheat, which remained at about 59s. to 60s. per quarter through September and in the first half of October had risen to 69s. 8d. in the week ending 11th November, and was 71s. 3d. in the week ending 2nd December. English white wheat at the London Corn Exchange was quoted at 76s. to 82s. per 504 lb. on 4th December, averaging only 1s. higher than a month earlier; it must be observed, however, that it had already risen 13s. during October.

The price of Town Households No. 1 flour in London, which was 59s. 6d. at the beginning of November, was reduced to 58s. 6d. on the 13th, and remained at that figure until the end of the month. On 4th December the flour milled in accordance with the requirements of the Milling Order was quoted at 58s. 6d. in London, "ex mill, less usual discount."

II.—BREAD.

The following information with regard to the prices of bread is derived from two main sources: (1) Master Bakers' Associations, and (2) Co-operative Societies. Returns are also received from the local correspondents of the Department in industrial districts.

In preparing the statistics the predominant prices—i.e. the prices at which the bulk of the bread was sold—are utilised, but it will be understood that bread was also sold at both higher and lower prices. The prices quoted are per 4 lb., and in cases in which the weight of the loaf has been varied instead of the price per loaf being altered, the necessary allowance has been made.

(1) Master Bakers' Associations, etc.

Returns received from 120 of the principal Master Bakers' Associations and thirty returns received from other sources are summarised in the following Tables.

The prices most frequently returned for 1st December were 9½d., 10d. and 10½d. per 4 lb. The average increase in price, as compared with a month ago, was ½d. per 4 lb. in most parts of England; in Scotland increases were not so frequent, and the average increase was only about ¼d. The average advance between 1st December, 1915, and 1st December, 1916, was 2d. per 4 lb., this figure obtaining in each of the districts

specified, except in the North of England and in Scotland, where the increases were 2½d. and 1½d. respectively.

District.	Mean Predominant Price per 4 lb.		
	1st December, 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with	
		A month ago.	A year ago.
London ...	d. 10½	d. + ½	d. + 2
Northern Counties & Yorkshire ...	10½	+ ½	+ 2½
Lancashire & Cheshire ...	9½	+ ½	+ 2
Midlands ...	9½	+ ½	+ 2
Eastern Counties ...	10½	+ ½	+ 2
South Eastern Counties ...	9½	+ ½	+ 2
South Western Counties & Wales ...	10	+ ½	+ 1½
Scotland ...	10	+ ½	+ 2
GREAT BRITAIN ...	10	+ ½	+ 2

Of the prices at which bread was sold in each of the following towns, the predominant price was as under:

Place.	Predominant Price per 4 lb. on 1st December, 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with		Last Change.	
		Month ago.	Year ago.	Date.	Amount per 4 lb.
London ...	d. 10 & 10½	d. + ½	d. + 2	Nov., '16	+ ½
Birmingham ...	9½ & 10	+ ½	+ 1½	Oct., '16	+ ½
Bristol ...	10 & 10½	+ ½	+ 2	Nov., '16	+ ½
Cardiff ...	10	+ ½	+ 2	Oct., '16	+ ½
Hull ...	9½	+ ½	+ 2	Oct., '16	+ ½
Derby ...	9½	+ ½	+ 1½	Nov., '16	+ ½
Ipswich ...	9½	+ ½	+ 2	Nov., '16	+ ½
Leeds ...	10½	+ ½	+ 2	Nov., '16	+ ½
Leicester ...	9	+ ½	+ 1½	Aug., '16	+ 1
Liverpool ...	9½ to 10	+ ½	+ 1½	Oct., '16	+ ½
Manchester ...	10½	+ ½	+ 2	Nov., '16	+ ½
Middlesbrough ...	10½	+ 1½	+ 2½	Nov., '16	+ 1½
Norwich ...	9½	+ ½	+ 2	Nov., '16	+ ½
Nottingham ...	9 to 10	+ ½	+ 2	Nov., '16	+ ½
Portsmouth ...	10½	+ ½	+ 1½	Nov., '16	+ ½
Southampton ...	10½	+ ½	+ 2	Nov., '16	+ ½
Stoke-on-Trent ...	9½	+ ½	+ 2	Nov., '16	+ ½
Wolverhampton ...	9½	+ ½	+ 2	Oct., '16	+ ½
Aberdeen ...	9½ & 10	+ 1	+ 2	Nov., '16	+ 1
Dundee ...	9½ & 10	+ 1	+ 1½	Sept., '16	+ ½
Edinburgh ...	10	+ 1	+ 1½	Oct., '16	+ ½
Glasgow ...	10	+ ½	+ 2	Nov., '16	+ ½
Belfast ...	10½	+ 1	+ 2½	Nov., '16	+ 1
Dublin ...	10	+ ½	+ 2	Oct., '16	+ ½

The price was advanced during October-November in all of the towns included in the Table, except Leicester and Dundee, and in these two towns there was an increase of ½d. early in December.

(2) Co-operative Societies.

The following Table summarises the Returns received from 350 Co-operative Societies:—

District.	Mean Predominant Price per 4 lb. on		
	1st December, 1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) compared with	
		A month ago.	A year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.			
London and Suburbs ...	d. 9½, 10½	d. + ½	d. + 2
Northern Counties and Yorks.	10½	+ ½	+ 1½
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	10	+ ½	+ 1½
N. Midland Counties ...	9½	+ ½	+ 1½
W. do. do. ...	9½	+ ½	+ 1½
S. do. do. ...	9½	+ ½	+ 1½
Eastern Counties ...	9½	+ ½	+ 1½
South Eastern Counties ...	10	+ ½	+ 2
South Western Counties and Wales ...	9½	+ ½	+ 1½
ENGLAND AND WALES...			
	9½	+ ½	+ 1½
SCOTLAND.			
Northern Counties ...	9½	+ ½	+ 1½
Eastern Counties ...	9½	+ ½	+ 1½
Lanarkshire ...	9½	+ ½	+ 1½
Other Southern Counties ...	10	+ ½	+ 1½
SCOTLAND ...			
	9½	+ ½	+ 1½
GREAT BRITAIN ...			
	9½	+ ½	+ 1½

The usual movement during November of the prices charged by the Co-operative Societies was an increase of ½d. per 4 lb. Compared with a year ago the usual increase in price at 1st December was 1½d. or 2d. per 4 lb.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN NOVEMBER.\*

INSURANCE CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS.

THE total number of claims to unemployment benefit made in the trades insured under the National Insurance (Unemployment) Act, 1911, at Employment Exchanges and other local offices of the Unemployment Fund during the four weeks ended 24th November, 1916, was 8,108, as compared with 7,753 during the four weeks ended 27th October, 1916, and with 21,316 during the four weeks ended 26th November, 1915. Of the total of 8,108 claims, 5,277 (or 65 per cent.) were claims for the direct payment of benefit, and 2,831 (or 35 per cent.) were claims for payment of benefit through associations of workpeople in the insured trades having arrangements with the Board of Trade under Section 105 of the National Insurance Act. The number of claims made during each of the four weeks was 2,095, 2,171, 1,951 and 1,891, the average being 2,027, as compared with 1,938 in the four preceding weeks and with 5,329 in November, 1915.

The total amount of unemployment benefit paid direct for the four weeks ended 24th November, 1916, was £1,278, and through associations during the four weeks ended 18th November, 1916, £667.

Districts.	Average Weekly No. of Claims Made.			Average Weekly Amount of Benefit Paid.		
	Nov., 1916.	Oct., 1916.	Nov., 1915.	Nov., 1916.†	Oct., 1916.†	Nov., 1915.†
London ...	884	836	1,889	£ 167	£ 123	£ 549
South-Eastern ...	115	129	503	29	35	145
South-Western ...	128	146	484	36	41	139
West Midlands ...	29	35	149	8	6	33
East Midlands ...	64	48	173	12	11	32
Yorkshire ...	98	106	282	20	17	52
North-Western ...	161	154	817	36	27	141
Northern ...	36	39	94	8	7	28
Scotland ...	49	69	381	14	13	82
Wales ...	15	20	127	7	5	38
Ireland ...	448	358	430	140	115	232
UNITED KINGDOM ...	2,027	1,938	5,329	486	400	1,471

BOARD OF TRADE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

FOUR WEEKS ENDED 10TH NOVEMBER, 1916.

THE total number of workpeople remaining on the Registers† of the Board of Trade Employment Exchanges (379 in number) on 10th November was 114,513, as compared with 115,399 on 13th October, 1916, and 116,250 on 12th November, 1915. These comprise workers in professional, commercial and clerical, as well as in industrial occupations.

Excluding cases in which persons were re-registered on again becoming unemployed, there were on the Register at some time or other during the period 386,831 workpeople (men 112,321, women 221,954, boys 24,416, and girls 28,140), as compared with 440,659 in the previous five weeks and 352,447 in the four weeks ended 12th November, 1915.

The number of vacancies filled was 127,111, a daily average of 5,296, as compared with 5,068 in the previous five weeks and with 4,363 in the four weeks ended 12th November, 1915.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On Register at beginning of period	28,570	72,483	6,299	8,047	115,399
Registrations during period	88,471	153,976	18,521	26,455	287,423
Individuals registered	83,765	149,627	18,100	26,111	277,603
Re-registrations	4,706	4,349	421	344	9,820
On Register at end of period	27,968	72,910	5,538	8,097	114,513
Vacancies notified during period	70,539	70,379	11,877	11,657	164,452
Vacancies filled during period	48,971	60,016	9,390	8,734	127,111
Applicants placed in other districts	11,447	15,339	1,457	1,571	29,814

\* The percentages unemployed in the Insured Trades will be found on page 416.  
† The figures for Association Payments relate to periods terminating one week earlier than the periods to which the Direct Payments relate.  
‡ Excluding workmen in certain occupations of a more or less casual nature (i.e. dock labourers and cloth porters); these are dealt with in the last paragraph but one.  
§ Of the women on the Register over 9 per cent. were known to be in employment, and a further 14 per cent. were reported never to have been in employment.



In the following Table are shown, for men and women, the proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified, and of vacancies filled to registrations (including those on the Registers at the beginning of the period), in the principal groups of trades:—

Trades.	Proportion of Vacancies filled to Vacancies notified.		Proportion of Vacancies filled to Registrations.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
<b>Insured Trades—</b>				
Building, Construction of Works and Sawmilling	74.9	95.5	46.5	101.4
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Construction of Vehicles	76.4	94.7	59.9	108.9
<b>Uninsured Trades—</b>				
Textiles	53.1	74.4	57.8	47.2
Dress	35.0	85.2	21.3	25.2
Transport	64.9	79.4	32.7	26.0
Agriculture	24.2	78.3	22.8	37.4
Paper, Prints, &c.	33.8	65.7	35.4	32.1
Chemicals, Explosives, &c.	63.9	95.4	38.0	18.9
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging	39.5	84.6	36.9	36.6
Commercial and Clerical	64.6	78.7	14.9	17.2
Domestic	50.2	69.9	25.7	27.0
General Labourers	76.4	—	26.3	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>20.5</b>

The average daily number of registrations and vacancies filled for the periods stated are shown below:—

District or Department.	Insured Trades.			Uninsured Trades.		
	4 weeks ended 10 Nov., 1916.	5 weeks ended 13 Oct., 1916.	4 weeks ended 12 Nov., 1915.	4 weeks ended 10 Nov., 1916.	5 weeks ended 13 Oct., 1916.	4 weeks ended 12 Nov., 1915.
<b>REGISTRATIONS.</b>						
London	501	464	635	2,634	2,606	2,360
South-Eastern	194	155	228	721	702	658
South-Western	184	155	233	537	538	522
West Midlands	343	302	229	715	712	633
East Midlands	119	115	118	418	424	304
Yorkshire	211	184	193	755	680	633
North-Western	330	339	398	1,421	1,328	1,192
Northern	90	90	132	431	493	405
Scotland	221	228	232	924	976	785
Wales	187	154	220	331	315	260
Ireland	132	117	124	297	319	288
<b>Men</b>	<b>1,985</b>	<b>1,889</b>	<b>2,551</b>	<b>1,701</b>	<b>1,707</b>	<b>1,736</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>5,932</b>	<b>5,323</b>	<b>4,918</b>
<b>Boys</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>568</b>
<b>Girls</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>821</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,512</b>	<b>2,333</b>	<b>2,742</b>	<b>9,214</b>	<b>9,093</b>	<b>8,033</b>
<b>VACANCIES FILLED.</b>						
London	331	238	253	1,047	1,094	969
South-Eastern	171	146	131	244	225	212
South-Western	109	79	121	170	184	198
West Midlands	328	279	177	309	310	230
East Midlands	125	122	74	126	153	103
Yorkshire	228	167	152	231	210	213
North-Western	280	274	197	438	426	351
Northern	61	66	102	85	81	104
Scotland	290	335	200	373	402	276
Wales	147	106	152	128	112	63
Ireland	21	23	20	44	46	60
<b>Men</b>	<b>1,801</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>1,351</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>913</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>1,794</b>	<b>1,787</b>	<b>1,232</b>
<b>Boys</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>309</b>
<b>Girls</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>310</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,101</b>	<b>1,885</b>	<b>1,579</b>	<b>3,195</b>	<b>3,183</b>	<b>2,784</b>

**INSURED TRADES.\***

**Registrations.**—The number of registrations effected during the period was 57,931 (men 45,530, women 10,191, boys 1,989, and girls 221). The total number of workpeople on the Register was 75,005 (men 56,777, women 15,377, boys 2,524, and girls 327). These figures exclude 2,357 cases in which persons were re-registered on again becoming unemployed during the period, and represent separate individuals.

Of the registrations among men, 49.0 per cent. were in building and construction of works, 39.4 per cent. in engineering, and 8.2 per cent. in shipbuilding.

The number of workpeople remaining on the Register at 10th November was 17,547, as compared with 17,090 on 13th October, 1916, and 21,185 on 12th November, 1915.

\* The figures for these trades relate to workpeople who are insured against unemployment under the provisions of Part II. of the National Insurance Act.

**Vacancies Notified and Filled.**—The number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges during the period was 61,636, a daily average of 2,568 as compared with 2,432 in the previous five weeks and 2,141 in the four weeks ended 12th November, 1915. The number of vacancies filled was 50,427, a daily average of 2,101, as compared with 1,885 in the previous five weeks and 1,579 in the four weeks ended 12th November, 1915.

Building and construction of works account for 44.4 per cent. of the total vacancies notified for men, and 44.3 per cent. of the total vacancies filled by men, the corresponding figures for engineering and shipbuilding being 44.4 and 8.4 per cent. of the vacancies notified, and 45.0 and 8.4 per cent. of the vacancies filled.

**UNINSURED TRADES.**

**Registrations.**—The number of registrations during the period was 213,672 (men 38,235, women 139,436, boys 16,111, and girls 19,890). The total number of workpeople on the Register at some time or other during the period was 311,826 (men 55,544, women 206,577, boys 21,502, and girls 27,813). These figures exclude 7,463 cases in which persons were re-registered on again becoming unemployed, and represent separate individuals.

Among men 24.6 per cent. of the total registrations were in the transport, &c., trades, and 30.3 per cent. as general labourers, while of the women registered 20.9 per cent. were in domestic offices or services and 35.9 per cent. in explosives, &c. Commercial and clerical occupations accounted for 8.4 per cent. of the registrations among men and 6.0 per cent. among women.

The number of workpeople on the Register at 10th November was 96,966 (men 16,712, women 67,212, boys 5,051, and girls 7,991), as compared with 98,309 on 13th October, 1916, and 95,065 on 12th November, 1915.

**Vacancies Notified and Filled.**—The number of vacancies notified during the period was 102,816, a daily average of 4,284, as compared with 4,235 in the previous five weeks and 3,863 in the four weeks ended 12th November, 1915. The number of vacancies filled was 76,684, a daily average of 3,195, as compared with 3,183 in the preceding five weeks and 2,784 in the four weeks ended 12th November, 1915.

Of the vacancies notified for men, 23.6 per cent. were in the transport, &c., trades, and 19.3 per cent. as general labourers. The corresponding figures for vacancies filled were 25.2 per cent. and 24.3 per cent. Among women, 30.4 per cent. of the vacancies notified were in domestic offices or services, 6.2 per cent. in the textile trades, and 29.7 per cent. in explosives, &c. The corresponding figures for vacancies filled were 25.9 per cent., 5.6 per cent., and 34.5 per cent.

Of the vacancies filled, 4,945 (men 1,757, women 2,972, boys 139, and girls 77) were known to be for less than a week's employment, while of the 15,876 vacancies filled by boys and girls, 3,838 (boys 1,642 and girls 2,196), or 24.2 per cent., were filled by applicants who obtained their first situations since leaving school.

**CASUAL EMPLOYMENT.**

The number of men who obtained casual employment through the Exchanges was 1,248, and the number of casual jobs found for them was 3,412 (3,310 for dock labourers and 102 for cloth porters at Manchester), a daily average of 142, compared with 140 in the preceding five weeks and 126 in the four weeks ended 12th November, 1915. During the period there were also 2,025 cases in which men were given employment through the Clearing House system for dock labourers at Liverpool.

**UNSATISFIED DEMAND FOR LABOUR.**

The shortage of skilled workers in the shipbuilding and engineering trades continued. Vacancies for carpenters, colliers, navvies and general labourers remained difficult to fill.

There was still a shortage of women in the textile trades and for domestic service.

Conspicuous among local shortages were the demand for jewellers at Birmingham and the demand for lace workers at Nottingham.

**BOARD OF TRADE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES—FOUR WEEKS ENDED 10th NOVEMBER, 1916.**

**Registrations and Vacancies Filled in the Four Weeks ended 10th November, 1916.**

**A.—INSURED TRADES.**

OCCUPATION GROUPS.†	ADULTS.				JUVENILES.			
	REGISTRATIONS.			VACANCIES.	REGISTRATIONS.			VACANCIES.
	On Register at Beginning of Period.	Registrations during Period.*	On Register at End of Period.		On Register at Beginning of Period.	Registrations during Period.*	On Register at End of Period.	
<b>Building:—</b>								
Carpenters, Joiners, &c.	1,076	3,668	985	2,310	14	29	10	24
Bricklayers	703	1,977	552	842	1	—	—	—
Masons	359	591	339	69	—	—	—	—
Painters, Decorators, &c.	882	4,239	1,464	1,408	2	20	—	15
Plumbers, Glaziers	194	523	141	250	3	11	7	10
Other skilled occupations	357	848	269	203	1	—	—	—
Labourers	1,330	6,106	1,130	2,901	17	43	19	73
<b>Works of Construction</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>5,395</b>	<b>1,036</b>	<b>5,837</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Sawmilling</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Shipbuilding:—</b>								
Platers, Riveters	224	1,380	236	852	9	41	12	30
Shipwrights	35	519	35	412	2	6	2	8
Labourers	326	2,024	374	1,361	75	143	24	90
<b>Mechanical Engineering:—</b>								
Moulders (Iron and Steel)	192	633	151	300	4	16	2	36
Smiths	145	484	138	231	2	10	4	15
Erectors, Fitters, Turners	1,233	5,308	1,161	3,666	197	614	161	468
Metal Machinists	509	1,930	496	1,038	79	513	100	482
Wiremen	114	505	131	315	20	50	14	35
Other skilled occupations	543	2,245	584	1,077	37	119	44	116
Labourers	1,459	7,682	1,571	7,411	52	314	47	318
<b>Making of Vehicles</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>
Cabinet Making, &c.	73	294	136	52	—	11	4	8
<b>TOTAL MALES</b>	<b>11,250</b>	<b>47,648</b>	<b>11,256</b>	<b>31,225</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>2,011</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>1,791</b>
<b>TOTAL FEMALES †</b>	<b>5,198</b>	<b>10,405</b>	<b>5,698</b>	<b>16,954</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>457</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>16,448</b>	<b>58,053</b>	<b>16,954</b>	<b>48,179</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>2,235</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>2,248</b>

\* Including cases in which persons who obtained employment during the period were re-registered on again becoming unemployed.  
† Occupations are grouped according to the industry with which they are mainly connected.  
‡ These figures are mainly in respect of the Engineering Trade.

**B.—UNINSURED TRADES.**

OCCUPATION GROUPS.	ADULTS.									JUVENILES.					
	On Register at Beginning of Period.			Registrations during Period.*			On Register at End of Period.			Vacancies Filled during Period.					
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.			
Mining and Quarrying	100	11	111	396	12	403	113	4	117	311	32	343	20	8	28
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	240	670	910	1,280	1,728	3,008	284	710	994	1,089	1,303	2,392	268	583	851
<b>Textile:—</b>															
Cotton	120	541	661	409	1,608	2,017	116	578	694	281	666	947	84	70	154
Wool and Worsted	33	184	217	197	639	836	34	198	232	160	2.9	459	33	69	102
Silk, Flax, Linen, &c.	75	478	553	228	1,670	1,898	72	549	621	173	1,453	1,626	85	348	403
<b>Dress:—</b>															
Boot and Shoe Workers	66	94	160	265	356	621	70	117	187	112	182	294	77	78	155
Tailors	79	335	414	185	960	1,145	94	308	402	13	440	453	24	106	130
Dressmakers and Milliners	—	368	368	—	849	849	—	311	311	—	181	181	—	89	89
Seamstresses	—	648	648	—	1,237	1,237	—	719	719	—	797	797	—	137	137
Others	16	267	283	55	2,380	2,435	8	398	406	17	285	302	33	83	116
<b>Conveyance of Men, Goods, &amp;c.:—</b>															
On Railways	76	1,680	5,392	196	4,109	14,137	71	1,886	5,493	433	1,519	5,999	107	829	2,759
On Roads, Seas, Rivers, &c.	3,636	—	—	9,832	—	—	3,536	—	—	4,047	—	—	1,823	—	—
Agriculture	345	1,257	1,602	630	1,141	1,771	313	764	1,077	222	896	1,118	88	36	124
Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery	79	233	312	174	709	883	51	209	260	90	303	393	116	411	527
Wood, Furniture, Fittings, &c.	148	158	306	365	576	941	117	171	288	133	676	839	240	160	400
Chemicals, Explosives, Oil, Grease, &c.	2,031	27,319	29,350	5,232											



PAUPERISM IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

[Data supplied by the Local Government Boards in England, Scotland and Ireland.]

The number of paupers relieved on one day in November, 1916, in the 35 selected areas named below corresponded to a rate of 149 per 10,000 of population, showing an increase of one per 10,000 on a month ago, but a decrease of 15 per 10,000 on a year ago. Compared with a month ago, the total number of paupers relieved increased by 1,618 (or 0.6 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers increased by 1,754 (or 1.3 per cent.), while the number of outdoor paupers decreased by 136 (or 0.1 per cent.). The only changes which amounted to as much as 5 per 10,000 in either direction were increases in the Central Metropolitan district (5 per 10,000) and in the Dublin district (8 per 10,000), and a decrease in the Paisley and Greenock district (5 per 10,000). Compared with November, 1915, the total number of paupers decreased by 25,975 (or 8.6 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers decreased by 7,722 (or 5.5 per cent.). The number of outdoor paupers decreased by 18,253 (or 11.4 per cent.). Every district showed a decrease, except Dublin, where there was no change; the most marked being in the Stockton and Tees district (36 per 10,000 of population). Six districts showed a decrease of 20 and under 30 per 10,000, and in 24 others the decrease ranged from 11 to 19 per 10,000.

Selected Urban Areas.*	Paupers on one day in November, 1916.			Rate per 10,000 of Population.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.		Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.†</b>						
<i>Metropolis.</i>						
West District ...	9,780	1,604	11,384	140	+ 1	- 11
North District ...	12,191	5,262	17,453	173	+ 1	- 15
Central District ...	3,604	1,174	4,778	335	+ 5	- 16
East District ...	11,236	4,241	15,477	232	+ 2	- 12
South District ...	19,547	10,916	30,463	161	+ 1	- 17
<b>TOTAL, Metropolis ...</b>	<b>56,358</b>	<b>23,197</b>	<b>79,555</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>+ 1</b>	<b>- 15</b>
<i>West Ham ...</i>						
West Ham ...	4,115	9,351	13,466	176	...	- 15
<i>Other Districts.</i>						
Newcastle District ...	2,014	3,396	5,410	111	+ 1	- 18
Stockton & Tees District ...	1,058	2,484	3,542	141	+ 2	- 36
Bolton, Oldham, &c. ...	3,646	2,910	6,556	81	+ 1	- 11
Wigan District ...	1,753	4,326	6,079	138	+ 2	- 11
Manchester District ...	8,292	4,909	13,201	128	...	- 18
Liverpool District ...	9,381	9,797	19,178	168	+ 1	- 15
Bradford District ...	1,810	1,368	3,178	85	+ 2	- 12
Halifax & Huddersfield ...	1,048	2,060	3,108	82	- 1	- 13
Leeds District ...	2,248	2,404	4,652	97	- 1	- 15
Barnsley District ...	772	2,824	3,596	116	+ 2	- 11
Sheffield District ...	2,586	2,611	5,277	106	- 1	- 21
Hull District ...	1,708	4,834	6,542	206	+ 1	- 11
North Staffordshire ...	1,895	4,136	6,031	148	+ 1	- 18
Nottingham District ...	1,848	3,396	5,244	112	...	- 11
Leicester District ...	1,327	2,263	3,590	153	+ 4	- 13
Wolverhampton District ...	3,208	5,218	8,426	121	- 1	- 21
Birmingham District ...	6,292	3,348	9,640	113	+ 1	- 16
Bristol District ...	2,613	3,213	5,826	149	+ 1	- 15
Cardiff & Swansea ...	2,129	4,757	6,886	154	...	- 22
<b>TOTAL, "Other Districts" ...</b>	<b>55,596</b>	<b>70,314</b>	<b>125,910</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>+ 1</b>	<b>- 16</b>
<b>SCOTLAND.†</b>						
Glasgow District ...	2,937	16,435	19,372	203	...	- 16
Paisley & Greenock District ...	677	2,119	2,796	146	- 5	- 25
Edinburgh & Leith District ...	1,195	4,586	5,781	143	- 1	- 12
Dundee and Dunfermline ...	586	1,898	2,484	124	- 1	- 6
Aberdeen ...	432	2,443	2,875	172	...	- 19
Coatbridge and Airdrie ...	253	1,305	1,558	151	...	- 25
<b>TOTAL for the above } Scottish Districts</b>	<b>6,080</b>	<b>28,786</b>	<b>34,866</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>- 1</b>	<b>- 16</b>
<b>IRELAND.†</b>						
Dublin District ...	5,526	4,950	10,476	25	+ 8	...
Belfast District ...	2,459	799	3,258	76	+ 2	- 5
Cork, Waterford and Limerick District ...	3,143	3,700	6,843	275	+ 3	- 20
Galway District ...	286	146	432	125	+ 3	- 4
<b>TOTAL for the above } Irish Districts</b>	<b>11,414</b>	<b>9,595</b>	<b>21,009</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>+ 4</b>	<b>- 7</b>
<b>Total for above 35 } Areas in Nov. 1916</b>	<b>133,563</b>	<b>141,243</b>	<b>274,806</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>+ 1</b>	<b>- 15</b>

\* These urban areas include in the case of England and Wales and Ireland more than one poor-law union, except in the Leicester, Birmingham, West Ham, Belfast and Galway districts; and more than one parish in the case of Scotland, except in the Aberdeen district.  
† Exclusive of Vagrants, of Patients in the Fever and Smallpox Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Boards, and of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.  
‡ Excluding Casuals, but including persons maintained in Institutions for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, &c., who are classified as not able-bodied.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

I.—IMPORTS IN NOVEMBER.

[Note.—Goods (other than articles of food) which, at the time of importation, were the property of H.M. Government or of the Governments of the Allies, are not included in the imports.]

(a) VALUES.

The total value of the net imports (i.e. imports less re-exports) in November, 1916, was £81,786,000, showing an increase of £18,476,000 (or 29 per cent.) over November, 1915; of £31,911,000 (or 64 per cent.) over November, 1914; and of £21,319,000 (or 35 per cent.) over November, 1913.

Groups.	Value of Imports (less re-exports) in Nov., 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in November, 1916, compared with		
		Nov., 1915.	Nov., 1914.	Nov., 1913.
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured ...	39,004	+ 7,887	+ 9,970	+14,746
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	30,127	+12,107	+17,457	+ 7,155
Miscellaneous ...	12,371	- 1,617	+ 4,320	- 623
TOTAL ...	81,786	+18,476	+31,911	+21,319

(b) QUANTITIES.

Principal Articles.	Quantity imported (less re-exports) during Nov., 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in November, 1916, compared with		
		Nov., 1915.	Nov., 1914.	Nov., 1913.
Food, Drink and Tobacco—	1,000's.	1,000's.	1,000's.	1,000's.
Grain and Flour ... cwt.	16,003	- 1,584	- 1,142	- 1,707
Dead Meat ... cwt.	2,121	+ 312	+ 337	+ 452
Butter and Margarine ... cwt.	414	+ 182	+ 19	+ 13
Cheese ... Great Hundreds (20's)	209	+ 64	+ 50	+ 21
Eggs ... cwt.	688	- 213	- 962	- 1,308
Cocoa, Raw ... cwt.	3,027	+ 425	+ 2,938	+ 821
Sugar ... cwt.	27,837	- 15,906	- 12,027	- 12,192
Tea ... lb.	13,080	+ 2,556	+ 5,603	+ 4,349
Tobacco ... lb.	517	+ 16	+ 163	+ 16
Metals and Manufactures of Metals—	...	...	...	...
Iron Ore ... tons	93	+ 50	+ 27	+ 23
Other Metallic Ores ... tons	37	+ 1	+ 1	+ 124
Iron and Steel Manufactures ... tons	29	- 9	- 11	- 16
Copper, Lead, Tin and Zinc ... tons	5	+ 3	+ 1	+ 2
Machinery ... tons	...	...	...	...
Textiles—	...	...	...	...
Raw Cotton ... cents of 100 lb.	2,680	+ 1,012	+ 1,493	+ 677
Sheep's or Lambs' Wool ... lb.	26,806	+ 14,764	+ 2,251	+ 1,839
Flax, Hemp and Jute ... tons	29	+ 26	+ 4	+ 11
Silk Broadstuffs, wholly of silk yds.	4,833	+ 14	+ 1,987	+ 1,300
Miscellaneous mixed materials yds.	1,787	- 312	- 4	+ 52
Wood, hewn, sawn or split ... loads	490	- 242	- 370	- 303
Flax or Linseed ... qrs.	148	- 32	- 54	- 38
Petroleum ... galls.	45,313	+ 6,668	+ 19,941	+ 479
Hides, wet and dry ... cwt.	145	+ 88	+ 50	+ 77
Wood Pulp ... tons	45	- 22	- 26	- 32
Rubber ... cents of 100 lbs.	37	+ 4	+ 13	+ 60
Leather ... cwt.	129	+ 27	+ 53	+ 39
Paper ... cwt.	338	- 536	- 318	- 399

The principal kinds of grain and flour showed a decrease in quantity as compared with November of last year, except barley, which showed a slight increase. During the three completed months of the cereal year (September-November), the receipts of wheat and flour have increased as compared with 1915, though they are considerably lower than in 1914. The imports of frozen beef showed an increase. Frozen mutton, on the other hand, again showed a decline as compared with both 1914 and 1915. Increased imports of bacon from the United States and Canada more than counterbalanced, as in previous months, diminished imports from Denmark. The imports of butter were little more than half those of November, 1915, none having been received from Russia, the principal source of supply last year; cheese, on the other hand, showed a considerable increase. Eggs showed a reduction of over 200,000 great hundreds as compared with November, 1915, and were less than half the imports of November, 1914. Most dutiable articles of import showed a decline, the greatest being in tea (over 20 million lbs., or 40 per cent.). Sugar, however, showed an increase.

Timber of all kinds showed a further great reduction, following on a considerable reduction last year as compared with November, 1914. Cotton showed a great increase: the total imports were nearly 50 per cent. greater than in November, 1915, and more than double those of November, 1914. The net imports of wool were more than double those of November, 1915, and rather greater than in November, 1914. Most other raw materials showed a decline in quantity, the principal exceptions being hemp, hides, petroleum and rubber.

II.—IMPORTS IN JANUARY-NOVEMBER, 1916.

During the eleven months ended November, 1916, the total value of the imports (less re-exports) was £782,138,000, showing increases of £90,333,000, £242,503,000, and £184,145,000 as compared with the corresponding periods of 1915, 1914 and 1913 respectively.

III.—EXPORTS IN NOVEMBER.

(a) VALUES.

The value of the exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom during November, 1916, amounted to

\* Re-exports exceeded imports.

£42,488,000, showing an increase of £6,849,000 (or 19 per cent.) over November, 1915, and of £17,887,000 (or 73 per cent.) over November, 1914; but a reduction of £2,268,000 on November, 1913.

Groups.	Nov., 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in November, 1916, compared with		
		Nov., 1915.	Nov., 1914.	Nov., 1913.
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured ...	2,174	+ 20	+ 145	+1,769
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	5,885	+ 916	+ 2,413	+ 475
Miscellaneous ...	33,423	+ 5,842	+14,331	+ 514
TOTAL ...	42,488	+ 6,849	+17,887	- 2,268

(b) QUANTITIES.

Principal Articles.	Nov., 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in November, 1916, compared with		
		Nov., 1915.	Nov., 1914.	Nov., 1913.
Coal and Metals and Metal Manufactures:—	1,000's.	1,000's.	1,000's.	1,000's.
Coal—Steam ... tons	2,189	- 192	- 154	- 2,134
Other sorts ... tons	809	- 113	- 128	- 781
<b>Total of Coal—tons</b>	<b>2,998</b>	<b>- 305</b>	<b>- 282</b>	<b>- 2,915</b>
Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof:—	...	...	...	...
Pig Iron ... tons	50	- 36	...	- 50
Railroad Materials ... tons	6	- 12	- 21	- 49
Plates and Sheets (except galvanised and tinned) ... tons	32	- 7	+ 18	+ 11
Galvanised sheets ... tons	2	- 15	- 23	- 68
Tinned Plates and Tinned Sheets ... tons	16	- 9	- 14	- 23
Tubes and Pipes and Fittings, wrought and cast ... tons	15	- 2	- 8	- 18
Steel Bars, Angles, Rods and Shapes or Sections ... tons	60	+ 2	+ 46	+ 42
Other Iron and Steel Manufactures ... tons	40	- 4	- 14	- 38
<b>Total Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof } tons</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>- 83</b>	<b>- 16</b>	<b>- 198</b>
Copper and Manufactures thereof ... tons	1	- 1	- 1	- 5
Lead, Tin, Zinc and Manufactures thereof ... tons	6	+ 1	+ 2	...
Cutlery and Hardware ... tons	44	+ 2	+ 4	+ 42
Machinery ... tons	29	+ 1	- 5	- 38
Textiles—	...	...	...	...
Wool, Sheep's or Lambs' ... lb.	990	- 3,628	+ 512	- 1,644
Cotton Yarn ... lb.	12,383	- 2,113	+ 2,835	- 5,855
Piece Goods ... yds.	340,500	- 8,347	+ 33,833	- 223,150
Woollen Tissues ... yds.	10,532	+ 437	+ 7,378	+ 2,872
Worsted Tissues ... yds.	3,812	- 380	- 525	- 577
Jute Piece Goods ... yds.	12,525	+ 6,414	+ 2,936	+ 2,019
Linen Piece Goods ... yds.	9,525	- 2,915	- 2,983	- 4,825
Miscellaneous:—	...	...	...	...
Tobacco and Snuff ... lb.	2,874	- 325	+ 638	- 480
Boots and Shoes ... dozen pairs	146	+ 32	+ 42	+ 10
Chemical Manures ... tons	32	- 13	- 7	- 28
Painters' Colours ... cwt.	155	+ 22	+ 25	+ 42
Paper ... cwt.	193	- 49	- 46	- 77

The exports of herrings showed a great reduction, following on a considerable reduction last year. Spirits showed a reduction of 313,000 proof gallons, or 40 per cent.

Coal showed a reduction, as in previous months: the total exports for the eleven completed months of this year were 35 per cent. below the corresponding period of 1914. Pig iron, rails, galvanised sheets, and tinplates showed a great reduction. There were appreciable increases in cutlery and hardware, following on increases in November last year. Machinery showed a slight increase over last year, but a reduction on November, 1914. Cotton yarn showed a decrease on 1915, but an increase on 1914. Cotton piece goods were slightly less than in November, 1915, but considerably more than in November, 1914. The exports to India showed a very great reduction on 1915, following on a considerable reduction in 1914; but this reduction was compensated by an increase to other markets. The exports of woollen tissues showed a slight increase on 1915, and were more than three times as great as in November, 1914. Jute piece goods were more than double those of November last year, and considerably ahead of those of November, 1914; but linen piece goods showed a decline on both months. Boots and shoes showed a considerable increase on November, 1915, and November, 1914.

IV.—EXPORTS (BRITISH AND IRISH) IN JANUARY-NOVEMBER, 1916.

During the eleven months ended November, 1916, the value of the exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom amounted to £466,532,000, showing an increase of £115,833,000 (or 33 per cent.) over the corresponding period of

1915, and of £62,581,000 (or 15 per cent.) over the corresponding period of 1914; as compared with the first eleven months of 1913, however, there was a decline of £15,602,000.

V.—RE-EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE.

During November, 1916, the total value of the re-exports was £7,137,000, compared with £8,313,000, £5,643,000, and £8,001,000 in November, 1915, 1914, and 1913 respectively.

During the eleven months ended November, 1916, the total value was £91,675,000, being £580,000 and £2,056,000 more than in the corresponding periods of 1915 and 1914 respectively, but £8,252,000 less than in January-November, 1913.

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES. QUARTERLY RETURNS OF SALES.

Names of Societies and Nature of Business.	Sales* in Third Quarter of			Percentage Increase compared with	
	1916.	1915.	1911.	A Year ago.	Five Years ago.
ENGLISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY—	£	£	£		
Distributive Departments... Productive ...	11,815,155	10,340,653	6,8		



## LEGAL CASES, OFFICIAL NOTICES, &amp;c.

## LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

## (1) WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

**ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF EMPLOYMENT: WHAT IS "ACCIDENT"?**  
**EXPOSURE AS A RESULT OF ACCIDENT: PNEUMONIA FROM EXPOSURE.**

A workman who suffers injury in the course of his employment is not entitled to compensation under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, unless the injury was one caused by an accident arising out of the employment.

In September, 1915, a miner went to work as usual one morning. When he got near to his working place in the pit he and others were stopped and sent back, as gas had got into that part of the pit. They had a long way to walk back to the pit bottom, and when the man got there he was sweating. They had to wait for an hour before they could go to the surface. There was a strong draught of cold air at the bottom of the shaft, and the man began to shiver and complained bitterly of the cold. Subsequently he was laid up with a chill, pneumonia supervened, and he died. His widow and children claimed compensation under the Act. The Sheriff-Substitute held that the deceased had died from injury caused by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, and awarded £300 compensation. The employers appealed.

It was contended on behalf of the employers that the undisputed facts did not justify the decision of the Sheriff-Substitute, and that there had been no accident.

The Court of Session dismissed the appeal. They held that the incident which occurred was an unforeseen and untoward event. The immediate and direct result of the men's inability to proceed with their work was their return to the pit bottom, and their inability was caused by an accident at the working face. It was not one of the ordinary incidents of a miner's life for him to be kept waiting a whole hour at the pit bottom. Therefore the injury was caused by accident, and the dependants were entitled to compensation.—*Robertson v. Glasgow Coal Co., Ltd.*—Court of Session.—8th November, 1916.

**FATAL ACCIDENT: COMPENSATION: BASIS OF COMPUTATION: EMPLOYMENT OF THE SAME EMPLOYEE DURING THREE YEARS: INTERRUPTION DUE TO ILLNESS.**

Where death results from an injury in circumstances entitling the dependants of a workman to compensation under the Act, the maximum amount of such compensation is a sum equal to his earnings in the employment of the same employer during the three years next preceding the injury, or £150, whichever sum is the greater, but not exceeding £300. If the period of his employment by the said employer has been less than the said three years, then the amount of his earnings during the three years is to be deemed to be 156 times his average weekly earnings during the time of his actual employment by such employer. Employment by the same employer is to be taken to mean employment by the same employer uninterrupted by absence from work due to illness or any other unavoidable cause.

In September, 1914, a carter who had been employed for over three years by the same employer was killed by accident in circumstances entitling his dependent widow to the maximum compensation. She claimed compensation, and the only question was the basis on which the amount payable to her was to be computed. It was proved that during the three years next preceding the accident the deceased had actually worked only 130 weeks instead of 156, as his work had been interrupted by illness for 26 weeks. The County Court Judge held the amount of compensation was the amount which the deceased had actually earned during the three years, i.e. £175. The Court of Appeal upheld this decision, and the claimant appealed to the House of Lords.

It was contended for the claimant that as the three years had been interrupted by illness the compensation should be computed at 156 times the average weekly earnings of the deceased, which sum amounted to £212. The House of Lords held that this contention was right, as the employment during the three years had not been "uninterrupted." The appeal was therefore allowed.—*Greenwood v. J. Nall & Co., Ltd.*—House of Lords.—3rd November, 1916.

**FATAL ACCIDENT: MINER FOUND UNCONSCIOUS AT WORK AND DYING SOON AFTERWARDS: NOTICE GIVEN NINE DAYS AFTER DEATH: REASONABLE CAUSE FOR DELAY: NO EVIDENCE THAT EMPLOYER PREJUDICED.**

It is provided by the Act that proceedings for the recovery of compensation shall not be maintainable unless notice of the accident has been given as soon as practicable after the happening thereof; but the want of such notice is not to be a bar to proceedings if it is found in the proceedings that the employer is not prejudiced in his defence by such want, or that such want was occasioned by mistake, absence from the United Kingdom, or other reasonable cause.

A miner, 62 years of age, went to work as usual in apparent good health on 28th December, 1914. He was engaged with two other men in pulling an empty hutch to the top of the

brae by means of a haulage rope, as the engine rope had broken. This was hard work, and it had to be performed in a crouching position, owing to the lowness of the roof. After the hutch had been hauled to the top the man complained to the others that he felt done up. They advised him to light his pipe and sit down and rest a bit. They then left him, but on their return in a few minutes found him unconscious and in a position which showed that he had sat down and then fallen over. He was taken home, but died the same evening from heart failure. No notice of the accident was given to the employers until nine days later.

The widow claimed compensation, but the employers contended that proceedings could not be maintained, as notice of the accident had not been given as soon as practicable and no reasonable cause for the delay had been proved. The Sheriff-Substitute awarded compensation, and the employers appealed.

The Court of Session differed from the arbitrator as to whether notice had been given as soon as practicable after the accident, but held that, as there was no evidence that the employers were prejudiced by the delay, an award might properly be made in favour of the claimant. The appeal was therefore dismissed. The employers appealed to the House of Lords.

The House dismissed the appeal.—*Kirk v. Lochgelly Iron and Coal Co., Ltd.*—House of Lords.—30th October, 1916.

**COMPENSATION PAYABLE: EMPLOYERS INSURED: INSOLVENCY OF INSURANCE COMPANY: SUBSEQUENT INSOLVENCY OF EMPLOYERS: RIGHT OF PROOF OF WORKMAN AGAINST EMPLOYERS' ESTATE.**

It is provided by the Act that where an employer is insured against liability under the Act and becomes bankrupt, the right of the employer against the insurers as respects that liability is transferred to and vests in the workman, and the insurers are subject to the same liabilities and have the same rights and remedies as if they were the employer, provided that they cannot be under any greater liability to the workman than they would have been under to the employer. If the liability of the insurers to the workman is less than the liability of the employer to the workman, then the workman may prove for the balance in the bankruptcy. If the employer is a company, the winding up of the company is equivalent to bankruptcy.

Two workmen were employed by the R. Company. In 1908 and 1909, respectively, they met with accidents in circumstances which entitled one to £1 a week and the other to 15s. a week compensation under the Act. These sums were paid to them by their employers. The R. Company were insured against liability under the Act, and were recouped as to these sums by the insurance company.

In 1910 the insurance company became insolvent and was wound up, and the R. Company put in a proof in respect of their claims, which was agreed at £500, but was not in fact paid. In 1915 the R. Company became insolvent and were wound up, and the workmen claimed £248 and £417 respectively in the liquidation. The liquidator rejected their claims on the ground that the workmen's only right was to prove in the liquidation of the insurance company, as the transfer by the Act of the rights of the employer against the insurance company to the workmen took away the right of the workmen to claim against the employer.

On the question coming before the Court it was held that the Act transferred the rights of the employer against the insurer to the workmen, and the workmen were entitled to claim against the insurance company for £500, and as to the balance of their claims only were they entitled to prove against the employer company.—*re Renishaw Iron Co., Ltd.*—Chancery Division.—14th November, 1916.

## RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

## CASES UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT AND THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACTS, 1915 AND 1916.

**BOOT AND SHOE OPERATIVES, NORTHAMPTON.**—Sir George Askwith had referred to him as umpire certain claims, for prices to be paid in the district for New Pattern Army Boot B5 and other items, by representatives of the Government Boot and Shoe Contractors' Association and the Joint Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of the County District of Northampton and the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives. In his award, dated the 15th November, Sir George fixed the prices for clicking when cut out of kip of backs, vamps, counters and tongues for Army Boot B5 and the price for tongues for Regulation Army Boot No. 2, and disallowed any other claims.

**DOCK LABOURERS, PORT IRVINE.**—Sir George Askwith had referred to him an application for an advance of pay made by the Scottish Union of Dock Labourers, on behalf of their members employed in discharging the s.s. *Kyanite's* cargo of calcined ore at the Port of Irvine. In his award of 17th November Sir George granted an advance to 11d. per ton, this rate to be reconsidered upon the installation of grabs or other mechanical appliances for discharging the boat.

**WAGON MEN, QUAY PORTERS, PETTY OFFICERS, SEAMEN AND FIREMEN, CITY OF DUBLIN STEAM PACKET CO.**—Applications for increased wages having been made to the Company by (1) their wagon men, (2) quay porters, and (3) by the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union on behalf of the petty officers, seamen and firemen employed on the Company's cargo service boats, the matters in dispute were referred by consent to Sir George Askwith for decision. Sir George issued his award in all three cases on the 17th November, deciding (1) that the rates of pay of wagon men shall be increased 4s. per week, and of lads under 18 by 2s. per week; (2) that the rates for quay porters shall be, inclusive of all present war bonuses, for weekly men 40s. per week of 60 hours; for daily men 6s. 8d. per day, overtime in each case at 9d. per hour; and (3) that the said men shall receive an increase of 5s. per week.

**BURLERS, YEADON AND GUISELEY DISTRICT.**—A difference which arose between the Yeadon and Guiseley Manufacturers' Association and the Yeadon and Guiseley District Factory Workers' Union affecting the wages and the war bonus of burlers in this district was referred to the arbitration of Sir George Askwith, who issued his award on the 18th November, deciding (1) that the increase of 1s. 6d. on ordinary burlers' rates existing before the war and conceded by the employers on October 13th is to be accepted, and (2) that in addition to the above increase and to the present war bonus there shall be paid 1s. 6d. per week to young persons and women, and 2s. per week to men over 21 and married men as a war grant.

**CARTERS AND MOTORMEN, MANCHESTER.**—An application was made by the United Carters' and Motormen's Association for an advance of wages on behalf of their members employed by the Conference of Manchester Carriers and Manchester Team Owners' Association. After preliminary negotiations a meeting of representatives of the parties was held on 17th November under the chairmanship of an officer of the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department, when an agreement was arrived at giving an additional war bonus of 2s. 6d. per week to men who put in a full week's work. This agreement to be without prejudice to the Supplementary Agreement dated 21st February, 1916.

**IRON AND BRASS MOULDERS AND COREMAKERS, W. H. ALLEN & CO., LTD., AND J. & F. HOWARD, LTD., BEDFORD.**—Differences having arisen between the above firms and the Friendly Society of Iron Founders and the Associated Brassfounders' Society in connection with an application for an advance of wages, Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on the 4th November, deciding that the claim of the Societies for a minimum rate of 11½d. per hour has not been established, but granting a war wage advance of 1s. 6d. per week, or such sum as will make the total advance since the outbreak of war of each man concerned not less than 7s. per week. The arbitrator also awarded that the men in the employ of Messrs. J. & F. Howard, Ltd., shall receive 7½ per cent. on their piece prices in addition to the extra ¾d. per hour already being paid.

**WIRE DRAWERS, WARRINGTON.**—The Minister of Munitions having withheld his consent to an agreement between the Iron and Steel Wire Manufacturers' Association and the Amalgamated Wire Drawers' Society the matter was referred to the Board of Trade for arbitration. Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., the arbitrator appointed, heard the parties on 26th October and issued his award on 4th November, giving his consent to the agreement with the exception of the terms and conditions as to the payment of overtime rates on piece work.

**CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, BRISTOL, AVONMOUTH AND PORTISHEAD.**—A difference having arisen between the Bristol, Avonmouth and Portishead Association of Shipbuilding, Ship-repairing and Marine Engineering Employers and Messrs. Charles Hill & Sons, Bristol, on the one hand, and the Bristol United Trade Committee of Carpenters and Joiners on the other hand with regard to an advance of wages, Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter, and issued his award on the 6th November, deciding that the rates of the men concerned should be advanced an equal sum of 3s. per week, the advance to be regarded as war wages.

**BOILERMAKERS, WORKINGTON BRIDGE AND BOILER CO., LTD., WORKINGTON.**—A difference having arisen between the Border Counties Engineering Trades Employers' Association (acting on behalf of the firm) and the Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society in respect of an application for an advance of wages made by the Society on behalf of their members working on time and piece, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., who awarded, on the 11th November, a war wage advance of 3s. per week to time workers only.

**EMPLOYEES OF THE WELSBACK LIGHT CO., LTD., LONDON, W.C.**—A difference having arisen between the Welsback Light Co., Ltd., and the United Order of General Labourers of London as to the piece-work prices to be paid to members of the Society in the firm's employ engaged on certain work, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., who issued his award on 11th November, fixing the piece price to be paid for this work.

**HANKWINDERS AND COPWINDERS, WESTFIELD COTTON CO., LTD., DALTON, HUDDERSFIELD.**—Differences having arisen between the above company and the National Society of Dyers and

Finishers, Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine whether the hankwinders and copwinders employed by the company come within his award (in respect of a difference between the Yorkshire Dyers' Federation and the Amalgamated Society of Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers and Kindred Trades and others), dated the 22nd July, 1916, and, if they or either do not, what (if any) increase they or either of them are entitled to in respect of the application by the Society to the company dated the 26th June, 1916. The arbitrator issued his award on the 11th November, deciding that the hankwinders, but not the copwinders, came within his award of the 22nd July last, and that the copwinders are not entitled to any increase in respect of their above-mentioned claim.

**EMPLOYEES OF THE GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO., CHELTENHAM.**—A difference having arisen between the Cheltenham Gas Light and Coke Co. and the Amalgamated Society of Gas, Municipal and General Workers in connection with an application for an advance of wages, Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on the 13th November, granting a further war wage or bonus of 4s. per week to the men concerned as from the 29th September last.

**LABOURERS, &c., BRITISH MANNESMANN TUBE CO., LTD., LANDORE.**—By an agreement of 1904 between the company and the National Union of General Workers, a Conciliation Board was formed at the firm's works at Landore to deal with every question affecting wages and working conditions which might arise between the employers and the Union, any cases in which no settlement could be reached to be determined by an arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade. Such cases arose in connection with the wages of hot-draw finishers and claims by the Union for increased overtime rates and advances of wages. Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., the arbitrator appointed, issued his award on the 13th November, fixing the rates of wages and conditions in respect of the hot-draw finishers and deciding that the Union had not established their other claims.

**EMPLOYEES OF THE BRITISH ALUMINIUM CO., LTD., MILTON, STAFFS.**—A difference having arisen between the British Aluminium Co., Ltd., and the Workers' Union in connection with an application for an advance of wages to members of the Union in the employ of the company, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., who issued his award on 15th November, giving certain increases to and fixing a minimum rate for men over 18 years of age, the advances to be regarded as war wages, and granting an additional war bonus of 1s. per week.

**MOULDERS AND COREMAKERS, HARRISON, MCGREGOR & CO., LTD., W. BOYDELL & SONS, LTD., AND MCGREGOR BROTHERS, LTD., LEIGH.**—A difference arose between these firms and the National Union of Stove, Grate, Fender and General Light Metal Workers in regard to an application for an advance of wages made by the Union on behalf of their members in the firm's employ. In his award dated the 16th November, Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., the arbitrator appointed to determine the matter, granted a war wage advance of 3s. per week to time-workers, but decided that the claim for an advance on piece prices had not been established, and that in the case of Messrs. Boydell & Sons, Ltd., the existing war bonus of 2s. per week should be discontinued.

**CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, CLEVELAND.**—A difference having arisen between the Cleveland Ironmasters' Association and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners with reference to a claim for a minimum rate of wages to their members employed by firms in the Association, Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter. The arbitrator issued his award on 16th November, deciding that the Society had not made out their case. This finding to be without prejudice in regard to any further negotiations in connection with the same subject.

**EMPLOYEES OF SAMUEL FOX & CO., LTD., SHEFFIELD.**—An application for an increase of wages was made to the firm by the National Steelworkers' Association Engineering and Labour League on behalf of their members employed in the firm's Rod Mill. The matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., but before the date of the hearing the parties met in conference and came to an agreement subject to the arbitrator's approval. The arbitrator being satisfied that the terms agreed upon were fair and reasonable, issued his award on the 18th November, accordingly approving and confirming the agreement.

**BAKERS, IRELAND.**—A difference having arisen between the Dublin Master Builders' Committee and the Irish Bakers' National Amalgamated Union respecting various points affecting the interests of members of the Union, a meeting was held at Dublin on the 22nd and 23rd November, under the chairmanship of Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., at which terms of settlement were arranged.

**SHOPMEN, GREAT CENTRAL RAILWAY, GORTON AND DUKINFIELD.**—A difference having arisen between the Great Central Railway and the National Union of Railwaymen in reference to an advance of wages to the shopmen employed in the Company's shops at Gorton and Dukinfield, Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter. It has been the practice of the Company to follow the recognised rates prevailing in Manchester as the rates of the several sections of workmen employed in their shops at Gorton and



**DUKINFIELD.** The members of the National Union of Railwaymen refused the 3s. advance awarded by the Committee on Production to workers in Manchester, and claimed to receive the bonus of 5s. per week conceded to railwaymen generally. The arbitrator issued his award on the 28th November, deciding that as no sufficient cause has been shown to justify departure from the general practice, the claim to the general bonus of 5s. fails, and that the men should receive the 3s. awarded by the Committee on Production.

**BOXMAKERS, &C., LONDON.**—A difference which arose between the Metropolitan Box and Packing Case Manufacturers' Federation and the National Union of Packing Case Makers (Wood and Tin), Box Makers, Sawyers and Mill Workers in regard to the rates of wages, overtime rates and working conditions of the members of the Union was referred to the arbitration of Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., who issued his award on the 30th November, fixing the minimum ordinary and overtime rates to be paid to male and female workers employed by members of the Manufacturers' Association, and deciding that the hours of employment should remain unaltered.

**LABOURERS, MESSRS. VENESTA, LTD., SILVERTOWN, E.**—Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., the arbitrator appointed to determine a difference between the firm and the National Union of General Workers relative to an application for an advance of wages made by the latter on behalf of the labourers in the firm's employ, issued his award on the 30th November, deciding that the labourers' rate be advanced by one halfpenny to 8½d. per hour, such advance to be regarded as war wages.

**IRONMOULDERS, SHEEPBRIDGE COAL AND IRON CO., LTD.**—A difference having arisen between the company and the Friendly Society of Ironfounders relative to an application for an increase of wages to the ironmoulders in the company's employ, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. Charles Doughty, who issued his award on the 1st November, granting in place of the war bonus and the extra 5 per cent. now paid an extra war wage of 7s. per week to men of 21 years of age and upwards, 4s. per week to youths between 18 and 21 years of age, and 3s. per week to boys under 18 years of age, the advance to be taken into account in paying overtime.

**MOULDERS, CLAY CROSS CO., LTD., CHESTERFIELD.**—Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference in respect of an application for an advance of wages made by the Friendly Society of Ironfounders on behalf of moulders in the company's employ, and issued his award on the 1st November deciding that the application be not granted in view of the fact that the company had just recently agreed with their workmen to give a further increase of 7½ per cent., which had been sanctioned by the Minister of Munitions.

**IRONMOULDERS, THE BRYAN DONKIN CO., LTD., MARKHAM & CO., LTD., PLOWRIGHT BROS., LTD., MR. ARTHUR GREEN, CHESTERFIELD.**—An application for an advance of wages was made by the Friendly Society of Ironfounders on behalf of the moulders employed by the above firms. Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter, which was amicably settled at the hearing on the 31st October by agreement. The arbitrator issued his award on the 1st November declaring the terms of the agreement to be his award.

**ENGINEERS, &C., CHESTERFIELD.**—Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator to determine an application for an advance of wages made by the Chesterfield and District Joint Committee of Engineering and Allied Trades to five engineering firms of Chesterfield. At the hearing on the 31st October an agreement was arrived at by which the men received a war wage advance of 7s. per week, youths between 18 and 21 years of age 4s. per week, and boys 3s. per week in lieu of the existing war bonuses. The arbitrator issued his award on the 1st November declaring the terms of this agreement to be his award.

**EMPLOYEES OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH NICKEL CO., LTD., SWANSEA.**—Mr. Charles Doughty, the arbitrator appointed to determine a difference between the firm and the Workers' Union in respect of an application for an increased war bonus made by the Union on behalf of their members in the firm's employ, issued his award on the 7th November deciding that the men concerned should receive an extra shilling as war bonus and boys another sixpence.

**MOULDERS, GUEST, KEEN & NETTLEFOLDS, LTD., CWM BRAN WORKS, NEWPORT.**—Mr. Charles Doughty, the arbitrator appointed to determine an application for an advance of wages made by the Friendly Society of Ironfounders on behalf of their members employed at the above-named works, issued his award on the 7th November giving a war wage advance of 3s. per week to the moulders, the advance to be paid as from 23rd October.

**MOULDERS, GUEST, KEEN & NETTLEFOLDS, LTD., ROGERSTONE, NEWPORT.**—The Minister of Munitions, under Section 4 (2) of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, referred to the Board of Trade a proposal for an advance of wages to moulders agreed between the firm and the Friendly Society of Ironfounders. In his award, dated the 8th November, Mr. Charles Doughty, the arbitrator appointed, gave his consent to the proposal, and decided that the advance should date from the 25th September last.

**GLASS BOTTLE MAKERS, GREGG & CO., KNOTTINGLEY.**—A question arose as to the payment of the skilled hands in the training chairs at the works for time lost, amounting to four hours, owing to an accident through which the boiler fires had to be put out. The men presented themselves for work at 6 a.m. and an attempt was made to work the furnaces, but after 40 minutes it became apparent that work was then impossible, and the men were sent home until 10 a.m. Until the introduction of training chairs under "Dilution of Labour Awards" of Mr. Charles Doughty, all the men were paid by piece, and most of the men now employed are so paid, but the skilled men in training chairs are paid a weekly minimum wage. The question was referred to Mr. Doughty, who decided on the 8th November that in this case the men were kept to stand by and must be paid for a full day.

**NEEDLE AND FISHING TACKLE TRADE, REDDITCH.**—Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference between the Redditch and District Needle and Fishing Tackle Employers' Association and the National Federation of Women Workers in connection with an application for an advance of wages made by the latter on behalf of their members employed by the firms in the Association. At the hearing on the 16th November all the matters in dispute were amicably disposed of by agreement, and the arbitrator issued his award on the 18th November, declaring the agreement to be his award.

**QUARRYMEN, KNEESHAW, LUPTON & CO.**—A claim for an advance of wages made to Messrs. Kneeshaw, Lupton & Co. by the National Union of General Workers on behalf of their members was referred to the arbitration of Mr. Charles Doughty. At the hearing on 16th November it was agreed that an advance of 25 per cent. should be made on the rates payable under an award dated 12th February, 1916, instead of the 12½ per cent. advance fixed by that award. On the 18th November the arbitrator declared this agreement to be his award.

**QUARRYMEN, LLANDULAS QUARRY CO.**—A difference which arose between the Llandulas Quarry Co. and the National Union of General Workers in connection with an application for an advance of wages was referred to the arbitration of Mr. Charles Doughty, who met the parties concerned on 16th November, when an amicable settlement was arrived at, giving certain advances and regulating terms and conditions on which boats should be loaded on Saturdays. The arbitrator issued his award on the 18th November, declaring the agreement to be his award.

**QUARRYMEN, MESSRS. RAYNES & CO., COLWYN BAY.**—An application for an advance of wages was made by the National Union of General Workers on behalf of their members employed at the firm's limestone quarries, and the matter was referred to Mr. Charles Doughty. At the hearing on 16th November the parties agreed that instead of the advance of 12½ per cent. fixed by an award given in July, 1915, an advance of 25 per cent. should be made on the rates payable under that award. The arbitrator issued his award on 18th November, declaring this agreement to be his award.

**CARPENTERS, &C., W. E. CHIVERS & SONS, DEVIZES.**—Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator to decide a difference existing between the firm and the carpenters, joiners, woodworking machinists and wood turners in their employ relative to an application by the latter for an advance of wages. The arbitrator issued his award on the 22nd November, deciding that the time rate shall be increased by 1d. per hour to 8½d. per hour, and that overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and a quarter, except on Sunday, when time and a half shall be paid.

**FEMALE WORKERS, (1) CUTHBERT COOPER & SONS, LTD., (2) WILLIAM MARPLES & SONS, LTD., SHEFFIELD.**—Differences having arisen between the above firms and the National Federation of Women Workers in respect of applications for increase of wages made by the latter on behalf of women and girls employed by these firms, Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter, and issued his awards on the 22nd November, fixing the scale of wages to be paid to both skilled and unskilled women and girls employed by both firms.

**EMPLOYEES OF HALIFAX INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY, LTD.**—A difference arose between the Society and the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees with respect to a demand for a reduction of hours and an increased war bonus. The claim was referred to a District Conciliation Board and subsequently to the National Board for settlement. The National Board applied to the Board of Trade for the appointment of an independent chairman. Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed, and met the parties on 24th November, when an agreement was arrived at by which the hours were fixed at 50½ hours per week and a bonus of 25 per cent. on earnings up to and including £2 a week and 17½ per cent. on earnings above £2 was granted in lieu of the existing bonus. The agreement does not apply to craftsmen, and is to continue for six months after the Declaration of Peace with Germany.

**COLLIERY FIREMEN (UNDERGROUND), CHEADLE, STAFFS.**—A difference having arisen between the Cheadle Colliery Owners and the North Staffordshire Underground Colliery Firemen's, Shotlighters and Overmen's Association as to the construction of an agreement of 1st June, 1915, made between the owners and the Association, a conference of the parties was arranged

under the chairmanship of Mr. Ernest Moon, K.C., C.B. As no settlement was arrived at by the parties, Mr. Moon issued his award on 28th November, deciding that the advances made on the daily rate of pay for underground firemen upon the construction of the said agreement should be calculated upon a daily rate of pay of 8s. 6d.

**CARTERS, JOSEPH NALL & CO., LTD., MANCHESTER.**—A difference having arisen between Joseph Nall & Co., Ltd., and the Amalgamated Carters' Lurrymen and Motor Men's Union in connection with an application for an advance in wages, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., who issued his award on 2nd November, giving certain increases to the men, bringing up the weekly wage to 30s. 6d. for single horse men and 33s. for team men, of which 3s. and 3s. 6d. respectively is to be regarded as war wages.

**MINERS, BLAINA.**—A difference arose between Messrs. Stone and their workmen owing to the discharge of the whole of the workmen employed in the Elled Pit. The dispute extended to collieries in the neighbourhood as it was alleged that the discharged men had been refused employment at some of the other collieries. Mr. W. H. Stoker was appointed to inquire into the matter and report. The situation being serious and urgent, every effort was made by Mr. Stoker to promote a settlement, and on the 4th November an agreement was arrived at by which Messrs. Stone undertook to re-employ the Elled Pit men then out of employment, the men on their part agreeing to work as and where directed to the best of their ability.

**EMPLOYEES OF THE PRESTON GAS CO., LTD.**—A difference having arisen between the above company and the National Union of Gas Workers and General Labourers respecting an application for an advance of wages made by the latter on behalf of certain classes of workers employed by the company, Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter, and issued his award on 6th November, deciding that the existing war bonus should be increased to 5s. per week, boys not doing men's work to receive half bonus.

**TRAMWAY EMPLOYEES, CORPORATION OF SUNDERLAND.**—An application for an advance of one penny per hour was made to the Corporation of Sunderland by the National Union of General Workers on behalf of their members employed on the Corporation Tramways. The matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., who issued his award on the 8th November, increasing the war wages presently being paid to the men, women and boys concerned.

**CARTERS, WARRINGTON.**—Applications were made to the Warrington Team Owners' Association by the Amalgamated Association of Tramways and Vehicle Workers and by the United Carters' and Motormen's Association for an advance of wages on behalf of their members, and Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter. At the hearing it appeared that the rate of wages had been fixed by an agreement of April, 1913, which was still in force, and in view of this the two Associations withdrew their applications for permanent increases and the case proceeded as one for war bonus or war wages. By his award of 30th November the arbitrator granted a supplemental bonus of 2s. a week in the case of men and of 1s. in the case of youths.

**GAS PRODUCER MEN, PALMERS' STEEL WORKS, JARROW.**—The National Union of General Workers made application to the Steel Ingot Makers' Association for a further bonus to be paid to their members employed at Palmers' Steel Works, Jarrow, and the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C., who issued his award on 25th November, finding that there is no ground for increasing the war bonuses, or for any alteration in the present rate of wages.

**BLASTFURNACEMEN, LILLESHELL CO., LTD., SHIFNAL.**—Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine an application for an increase of wages made to the firm by the Midland Blastfurnacemen, Cokemen and Bye-products Workers' Association. At the hearing on the 3rd November it appeared that the men are paid some on tonnage output and some by the day. In both cases their wages vary according to a sliding scale agreed between the masters and men at the Lilleshall Works. The arbitrator awarded no alteration in the rates, except that the full day's wage shall be increased so as to secure a minimum wage of 31s. for a full week, exclusive of overtime.

**QUARRYWORKERS, LEICESTERSHIRE.**—A supplementary award, dated the 25th November, was issued by Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C., in the case of the quarryworkers of Leicestershire and the National Union of Quarry Workers, declaring that his award of 5th October does not apply to the three firms of Messrs. Ellis & Everard, the Charnwood Granite Co., and the Forest Rock Granite Co.

**COPPERSMITHS, VICKERS, LTD., BARROW-IN-FURNESS.**—A difference having arisen between Vickers, Ltd., and the National Society of Copper Smiths, Braziers and Metal Workers in respect of an application for advance in wages, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Sir William Robinson, who issued his award on 31st October giving the men concerned a war wage advance of 3s. per week.

**EMPLOYEES OF ROBERT WILSON & SONS, BISHOP AUCKLAND.**—Sir William Robinson was appointed arbitrator to determine an application for an advance of wages made by the National Union of Gas and General Workers on behalf of their members in the firm's employ, and issued his award on 1st November giving a war wage advance of 3s. per week to some classes, 2s. to others, and 1s. 6d. to youth machinists.

**TOOLMAKERS, EDWIN SHOWELL & SONS, LTD., BIRMINGHAM.**—A difference having arisen between the firm and the toolmakers and tool setters in their employ in connection with an alteration made by the firm with regard to the tea-time interval, Sir William Robinson was appointed arbitrator, and in his award, dated 15th November, determined that the claim of the toolmakers that the old system should be re-introduced had not been established.

**CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, BURNLEY AND DISTRICT.**—A difference having arisen between the Burnley and District Building Trades Employers' Association and the Burnley and District United Trades Committee of Carpenters and Joiners as to the standard rate of wages to be paid, Sir William Robinson was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter, and issued his award on 15th November, deciding that the minimum rate to be paid to the men concerned shall be raised to 10½d. per hour, the increase to be regarded as war wages and to date from 27th September last.

**MOULDERS, HIGHWAY ANDREWS & CO., WEST BROMWICH.**—Sir William Robinson was appointed arbitrator to determine whether the moulders employed by the above firm should be paid time and a quarter for the work done during the holidays of 28th and 29th September last. The arbitrator issued his award on 15th November, deciding that the men had not established their claim.

**CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LUTON.**—A claim for an advance of wages on behalf of members of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners employed in the Luton district was referred to the arbitration of Sir William Robinson, who issued his award on 15th November, deciding that the minimum rate be raised to 9½d. per hour, the advanced rate to come into operation on the first full pay day following the date of the award.

**MOULDERS, MESSRS. HUTCHINSON, HOLLINGWORTH & CO., LTD., DOBCROSS.**—A difference having arisen between the employees, members of the Oldham Branch of the Friendly Society of Ironfounders, and the firm, members of the Huddersfield Engineering Employers' Association, as to whether the firm should pay the rates and observe the conditions applying in Oldham or Huddersfield, Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter. The arbitrator issued his award on 17th November, (1) deciding that the rates of wages shall be governed by the rates and conditions of the Huddersfield and not of the Oldham district, and (2) that the moulders concerned are entitled to belong to the Oldham branch of the Society, and to be represented by the officers of the said branch.

**JOURNEYMEN BRAZIERERS AND APPRENTICES, MESSRS. P. M. WALKER, WORNOPS, TAYLORS, IREDALE & SNOWDEN, T. BIBBY, WILKINSONS, J. BEDFORD AND F. WHITELEY, HALIFAX.**—Differences having arisen between the above eight firms and the General Union of Braziers and Sheet Metal Workers, Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine whether or not any additions should be made to the wages paid to journeymen braziers and apprentices. The arbitrator issued his award on 17th November, giving an advance of 1d. per hour to the journeymen braziers, and deciding that any existing bonus up to 4s. 5d. per week shall be merged in the advance now given; and in the case of the apprentices giving an advance of 1s. 6d. per week, any existing bonus up to 1s. 6d. per week to be merged in like manner.

**BARGEMEN, BIRMINGHAM DISTRICT.**—A difference having arisen between the City of Birmingham and District Coal Merchants' Association and the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union as to whether or not the bargemen shall receive an advance in wages, and if so of what amount, and whether payment shall be made for the time occupied in searching for empty boats, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., who issued his award on 21st November, deciding that each bargeman shall receive an advance of 2s. for each long trip and 1s. for each short trip, but that these increases shall not affect the existing war bonus of 10 per cent. on the wages hitherto paid. The arbitrator makes no award on the latter claim, it being understood that the employers will make all reasonable endeavours to facilitate the finding of such boats.

**BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES, BIRMINGHAM.**—Differences having arisen between the Birmingham Building Trades Employers' Association and the Birmingham Building Trades Operatives' Societies respecting questions of payment, Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on 23rd November, deciding that in addition to any bonus that is now being paid, the employers shall pay for each ordinary hour of work 1d. by way of bonus, which bonus shall be paid on and from the second pay day in December, 1916, and shall continue in operation until three months after the declaration of peace. This award is limited to munition work within the meaning of the Munitions of War Acts, 1915 and



1916, and is intended to affect not only members of Operative Trades Societies who have in existence working rates agreed with the Employers' Association, but also the plumbers, slaters and tilers, and navvies who were represented at the hearing.

**TRIMMERS, COAL PORTERS AND JETTY TRIMMERS, R. & J. H. REA & Co., SOUTHAMPTON.**—Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine a claim with reference to wages and conditions of employment made by the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union on behalf of the trimmers, coal porters and jetty trimmers employed by the company. The arbitrator issued his award on 27th November, granting certain advances to trimmers and coal porters, but making no alteration in wages or conditions of labour (except that overtime shall begin at noon on Saturday) in the case of jetty trimmers.

**SHIP PAINTERS, NEWPORT (MON).**—Mr. H. Courthope-Munroe, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference that had arisen between the Newport (Mon) Master House Painters' Association and the National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators in respect of an application made by the latter on behalf of their members employed by members of the Association as ship painters. At the hearing on 27th October the parties agreed to the payment of a war bonus of 2s. 6d. per week in settlement of the application. The arbitrator issued his award on 31st October confirming the agreement.

**ELECTRICIANS, TYNE AND WEAR DISTRICT.**—The Electrical Trades' Union made application to the Newcastle Branch of the National Federated Electrical Association (representing building contractors in Newcastle) for an advance of wages of 3s. per week to their members employed by members of the Association—an advance of 3s. per week having been awarded to the Union's members employed in the engineering and shipbuilding trades. The parties being unable to agree, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. H. Courthope-Munroe, K.C., who issued his award on 21st November, giving a war wage advance of 2s. 1½d. per week to the men concerned.

**SHIPWRIGHTS, GREGSON & Co., LONDON, E.C.**—A difference having arisen between the company and the Ship Constructors' and Shipwrights' Association relative to a claim made by the latter on behalf of their members employed by the firm for overhauling and repairing horse stalls on the s.s. *Barambah*, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. H. Courthope-Munroe, K.C., who issued his award on 21st November, deciding that the claim had not been established.

**LABOURERS, GUEST, KEEN & NETTLEFOLDS, LTD., NEWPORT (MON).**—A difference having arisen between the firm and the National Federation of Blast Furnacemen, Quarrymen, Ore Miners and Kindred Trades in respect of applications for advances of wages made by the latter on behalf of the labourers employed in the firm's mills and factory, and also on behalf of headers and clippers, Mr. H. Courthope-Munroe, K.C., was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on 29th November, deciding that (1) the rate of labourers in mills be increased to 2s. 6d. per day, plus percentage, and that they be paid a war bonus of 3s. per week, (2) giving an advance of 6d. per day to labourers in factory, and (3) fixing the rate per gross for heading and clipping dog spikes, and giving the headers and clippers a further advance of 5 per cent. These advances are to be regarded as war wages.

**ENGINEERS, & C., J. S. WHITE & Co., LTD., COWES.**—An application for the payment of wages at the rate of time and a half for all hours worked during the period between 2nd September and 11th September, that being the holiday substituted for the one usually beginning on 1st August, was made to the above company by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the Steam Engine Makers, the Associated Blacksmiths' Society, and the Coppersmiths' Society. The matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. W. A. Willis, who issued his award on 13th November, deciding that the members of the Societies have failed to establish their claim.

**ENGINEERS, MESSRS. S. E. SAUNDERS, LTD., COWES.**—A difference which arose between Messrs. S. E. Saunders, Ltd., Cowes, and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers with reference to the rate of pay for hours worked during the week substituted for the usual annual holiday was referred to the arbitration of Mr. W. Addington Willis. The arbitrator issued his award on 15th November, 1916, finding that the men concerned were entitled to be paid at the rate of time and a quarter for the ordinary working hours of each day, time and a half for overtime, and double time for Sundays.

**PATTERN FILERS AND MOULDERS, J. WRIGHT & Co., ASTON.**—Mr. W. A. Willis, the arbitrator appointed to determine a difference between the firm and the National Union of Stove Grate, Fender and General Light Metal Workers in respect of a claim for time and a half for work done by the pattern filers and pattern moulders on 7th August last, issued his award on 23rd November, deciding that the claim has not been established.

**BRASSWORKERS, TOOPE & SON, PLYMOUTH, H. P. TREND, DEVONPORT, AND THE SOUTH WESTERN BRASS FOUNDRY, PLYMOUTH.**—A difference having arisen between the above firms and members of the National Brassworkers and Metal Mechanics in their employ in respect of an application for an advance of

wages, Mr. F. N. Keen was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on 9th November, giving certain advances to the men concerned.

**SHOE AND SLIPPER OPERATIVES, ROSSENDALE VALLEY.**—Mr. Alderman T. Smith was appointed arbitrator to determine a claim made by the Rossendale Union of Boot, Shoe and Slipper Operatives to the Rossendale Shoe and Slipper Manufacturers' Association for an increased war bonus. The arbitrator issued his award on 2nd November, cancelling his award of 16th April last, and fixing a graduated rate of war bonus to be paid to both male and female operatives.

**CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOUGHBOROUGH.**—A difference having arisen between the Loughborough United Trades Committee and General Union of Carpenters and Joiners and the Loughborough Master Builders' Association in regard to a claim made by the carpenters and joiners for an increased standard rate per hour, Mr. Alderman T. Smith was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter, and issued his award on the 9th November, increasing the present war bonus by ½d. per hour.

**BOOT AND SHOE OPERATIVES, LEICESTER.**—A difference having arisen between the employers and operatives on the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of Leicester relative to a claim made by the operatives for an increased war bonus, Mr. Alderman T. Smith was appointed independent chairman of the special joint committee formed to determine the matter. An agreement was arrived at on the 16th November, by which certain extended war bonus rates in addition to the present day or piecework weekly earnings were granted, in place of the existing war bonus rates.

**ENGINEERS AND PLUMBERS, SIR W. G. ARMSTRONG, WHITWORTH & Co., LTD., HIGH WALKER.**—A difference having arisen between the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the United Operative Plumbers and Domestic Engineers' Association in respect of the division of work on an icebreaker, the matter was referred to Mr. Walter Dodd, who issued his award on 18th November, deciding that the fixing of air and overflow pipes in the wing and two fore peak tanks on the icebreaker is plumbers' work.

**SEMI-SKILLED MEN, COVENTRY ORDNANCE WORKS, COVENTRY.**—Mr. Walter Dodd was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference between the Company and the Workers' Union in regard to the rate of wages to be paid to certain men employed on rough boring machines in heavy gun bay, and decided that the men should receive 43s. per week of 53 hours.

**WOODWORKERS, BRISTOL.**—Mr. Walter Dodd was appointed arbitrator to determine differences in respect of the interpretation of an agreement between the Bristol Association of Saw Mill Proprietors and the Amalgamated Society of Wood-cutting Machinists dated the 23rd May last. The arbitrator heard the parties on 31st October, and decided that the agreement does not prohibit piecework, that cross-cutters are sawyers within the meaning of the agreement, and that rapid or lightning planers able to set their own tools are fully qualified machinists.

**MACHINISTS, MANCHESTER.**—A difference having arisen between the Indiarubber Manufacturers' Association and the United Garment Workers' Trade Union (Waterproof Section) regarding the piece price to be paid in the Manchester District for machining military capes and hoods, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. Walter Dodd, who decided that the price paid—viz., 2½d. per garment—was fair and adequate.

**HAMMER TRADE, SHEFFIELD.**—A difference having arisen between the Amalgamated Union of Labour and Messrs. Thomas Lambert & Sons, Messrs. J. T. Brindley & Sons, and Messrs. Rowland Brindley & Co. regarding an application by the Union for an advance of wages, Mr. Walter Dodd, the arbitrator appointed to determine the matter, issued his award on 30th October, deciding that each man employed, whether on time or piecework, shall receive a war wage advance of 2s. 6d. per week, lads under 18 years of age and women and girls 1s. 6d. per week.

**EMPLOYEES OF FORD & MEDLEY, LTD., SHEFFIELD.**—A difference having arisen between the firm and the Amalgamated Society of Razor Trades in connection with the manufacture by the firm of Army razors, Mr. William Blane was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter. At the hearing on 31st October the parties arrived at an agreement, and the arbitrator issued his award on 22nd November, declaring the terms of the agreement to be his award.

**UPHOLSTERERS, GLASGOW DISTRICT.**—Sheriff A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C., the arbiter appointed to determine a difference arising out of a claim for an advance of wages made to the Scottish Furniture Manufacturers' Association and the National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association by the Glasgow and District Upholsterers, issued his award on 23rd November, giving a war wage advance of ½d. per hour.

**ELECTRICIANS, KING & Co., LEITH.**—Professor Richard Lodge was appointed arbiter to determine claims made by the Electrical Trades Union on behalf of their members employed by the above-named Company. The claims were (1) for arrears of an additional ½d. per hour from 16th June to 21st July under an award dated 13th July, and (2) a claim for extra rates of pay to workers employed on oil tank

steamers. The arbiter issued his award on 20th November, deciding (1) that the arrears should be paid, and (2) that the terms as to oil-ship allowances agreed upon between the North-West Engineering Trades Employers' Association and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers should apply from and after the first pay day following the date of this award.

**EMPLOYEES OF BREWERS SUGAR Co., LTD., GREENOCK.**—Professor J. M. Irvine, K.C., the arbiter appointed to determine differences between the firm and their workpeople in regard to wages, issued his award on 4th November, deciding that an advance of 3s. per week should be given to men, 2s. to women, and 1s. to boys. The arbiter made no alteration in hours or overtime rates on weekdays, but decided that Sunday work should be paid for at the rate of time and a half for the actual time worked.

**SHIPYARD IRON SORTERS, WM. BEARDMORE & Co., DALMUIR.**—Mr. James Macdonald was appointed arbiter to determine an application made by the National Amalgamated Union of Labour for time-and-a-half overtime rates to be paid to their members employed as shipyard iron sorters by Messrs. Wm. Beardmore & Co. at Dalmuir. The arbitrator issued his award on 13th November, finding that the Union had established their claim. The award is to take effect as from 25th July last.

**EMPLOYEES OF THE CASSEL CYANIDE Co., LTD., GLASGOW.**—Mr. James Macdonald, the arbiter appointed to determine a difference between the Cassel Cyanide Co., Ltd., Glasgow, and their employees arising out of a claim by the latter for an advance of wages, issued his award on 13th November, deciding that the employees had not established their claim.

**EMPLOYEES OF MESSRS. R. Y. PICKERING & Co., LTD., WISHAW.**—A difference having arisen between the firm and the Amalgamated Society of Railway Vehicle Builders, Wheelwrights, Carpenters, Mechanics, &c., in connection with an application made by the Society for a price list for repairs to wagons at the firm's works, Mr. James Macdonald was appointed arbiter. At the hearing on 13th November an agreement was reached between the parties whereby the firm agreed to certain minimum payments for pieceworkers, and the arbiter accordingly dismissed the application on 14th November.

**CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, EAST OF SCOTLAND.**—Mr. James Macdonald, the arbiter appointed to determine a difference between the East of Scotland Association of Engineers and Ironfounders and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners in respect of an application made by the Society for the payment of extra rates to their members when employed on oil-carrying vessels, issued his award on 16th November, giving an advance of 1d. per hour as from 25th August.

**PAINTERS, DUNDEE.**—A difference having arisen between the Associated Master Painters of Dundee and District and the Dundee Branch of the Scottish Painters' Society as to whether time and a quarter should be paid, under Rule 3 of the Working Rules, for work done at (1) a jute store belonging to the Hillbank Spinning Company, (2) a tobacco factory belonging to Messrs. Fairweather & Sons, and (3) the Corporation electric power station, Sheriff A. J. Louttit-Laing was appointed arbiter, and issued his award on 21st November, deciding that (1) and (3) do not come within the meaning of Rule 3, but that (2) does, and in this case only time and a quarter is payable.

**SHIPYARD AND ENGINEERING LABOURERS, DUNDEE.**—The National Union of Gas and General Workers made an application for an advance of 2d. per hour on behalf of their members employed by the Dundee Shipbuilders' Association, and Sheriff A. J. Louttit-Laing was appointed arbiter to determine the matter. In his award of 21st November the arbiter granted an advance of 1½d. per hour to be paid from the first pay day after 4th October. Sheriff Laing gave a similar advance in respect of an application made by the Union to the Dundee Association of Engineers and Ironfounders.

**EMPLOYEES OF WILLIAM BEARDMORE & Co., LTD., GLASGOW.**—An application for an advance in wages having been made by the employees in the Naval shell shop of the above firm, Mr. W. W. Lackie was appointed arbiter to determine the matter, and issued his award on 21st November, deciding that an advance of ½d. per hour, in accordance with the finding of the Committee on Production dated 20th September last, is due to the men, and further determining that as soon as practicable the men concerned shall be put on piece rates in place of the time rates at present obtaining.

#### WOMEN MUNITION WORKERS.

The Board of Trade has referred to the Special Arbitration Tribunal, constituted under Sections 6 and 8 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916, claims made by the National Federation of Women Workers on behalf of their members employed by (1) Messrs. Aircraft Manufacturers' Company, Hendon, (2) Messrs. A. V. Roe & Co., Newton Heath, (3) Messrs. Standard Woodworking Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Willesden, and (4) Messrs. Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton. They have also referred claims made by (1) the Society of Women Welders to the London and District Association of Engineering Employers, (2) the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union to Messrs. Curtis & Harvey, Ltd., Glyn Neath, (3) the National Union of General Workers to the North East Coast Engineer-

ing Employers' Association, (4) the Workers' Union to Messrs. Marconi's, Chelmsford, and (5) the National Amalgamated Union of Labour to Messrs. W. N. Brunton & Sons, Musselburgh.

#### COMMITTEE ON PRODUCTION.

The Committee appointed by His Majesty's Government to inquire into the best steps to be taken to ensure the fullest productive power of employees in engineering and shipbuilding establishments, and whose reference was subsequently extended to deal with the avoidance of stoppages on work for Government purposes (see LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1915, p. 83, and August, 1915, p. 280), have issued decisions on further cases referred to them. The following are summaries of the Committee's findings issued during November:—

**BOILERMAKERS, MERSEY DISTRICT (ISSUED 3RD NOVEMBER).**—A war wage advance of 3s. per week to time workers only was awarded by the Committee in respect of an application for an advance of wages made by the Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society to the Mersey Ship Repairers' Federation (with whom are associated the Shipowners' General Labour Committee and the Steamship Superintendent Engineers' Committee).

**COPPERSMITHS, HARLAND & WOLFF, LTD., BELFAST (ISSUED 3RD NOVEMBER).**—Application for an advance of wages of 3d. per hour was made to Messrs. Harland & Wolff, Ltd., by the National Society of Coppersmiths, Braziers and Metalworkers on behalf of their members in the firm's employ. The men concerned have received aggregate advances of 8s. per week since the outbreak of war, and the finding of the Committee is that the application is not one that should be granted at the present time.

**IRONFOUNDERS, DUBLIN (ISSUED 3RD NOVEMBER).**—The Committee had referred to them an application for a war bonus made by the Friendly Society of Ironfounders to the Dublin Engineers Employers' Association on behalf of their members in the employ of the following firms: Messrs. Tonge & Taggart, Messrs. W. Spence & Son, and Messrs. The Hammond Lane Foundry Co., Ltd. Their finding is that the wages of the men concerned shall be advanced 2s. per week, the advance to be regarded as war wages.

**ENGINEERING TRADE, LETCHWORTH (ISSUED 6TH NOVEMBER).**—This finding relates to an application for an advance of wages made to the Lacre Car Co., Ltd., Letchworth (members of the London and District Association of Engineering Employers), by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the Amalgamated Society of Toolmakers. The Committee award a war wage advance of 3s. per week to time workers only.

**ENGINEERING TRADE (UNSKILLED AND SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS) (ISSUED 6TH NOVEMBER).**—Application for an advance of wages was made to the London and District Association of Engineering Employers by the National Amalgamated Union of Labour, the National Union of General Workers and the Workers' Union. The matter was referred to the Committee, who awarded a war wage advance of 3s. per week to time workers only.

**BRITISH INSULATED AND HELSBY CABLES, LTD., PRESCOT (ISSUED 6TH NOVEMBER).**—In respect of an application for an advance of wages made to the British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., by the National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers on behalf of enginemen, engine drivers, firemen, firemen's assistants, shift engineers and cleaners, the Committee decided that the wages of the men concerned shall be increased 2s. per week, and that there shall be a further increase of 2s. per week in the wages of those men whose rates of wages (apart from war bonus) have not been increased since the outbreak of war.

**ENGINEERING TRADES—LONDON, ERITH, SOUTHALL AND KINGSTON (ISSUED 7TH NOVEMBER).**—This finding is in respect of an application for an advance of wages made to the London and District Association of Engineering Employers by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Steam Engine Makers' Society, United Machine Workers' Association, Society of Amalgamated Toolmakers, United Patternmakers' Association, United Journeymen Brassfounders, Turners, Fitters, Finishers and Coppersmiths' Association, the Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society of Great Britain and Ireland, the National Society of Amalgamated Brassworkers and Metal Mechanics and the Scientific Instrument Makers' Trade Society. Certain of the Unions also claimed for an equivalent advance to apprentices. The Committee's decision is that the time rates of wages of the men concerned shall be advanced 3s. per week, the advance to be regarded as war wages and paid to time workers only. In respect of the claim made for apprentices the Committee recommend that the employers should give favourable consideration to the position of the apprentices, having regard to the advance now awarded to the skilled men.

**COREMAKERS, MANCHESTER DISTRICT (ISSUED 7TH NOVEMBER).**—An application for an advance of wages of 5s. per week was made by the Amalgamated Society of Coremakers to the Manchester District Engineering Trades Employers' Association, and also for an equivalent advance to apprentices. The Committee's finding is that a war wage advance of 3s. per week shall be given to time workers only, but they make no order as regards apprentices.



**SMITHS AND STRIKERS, MANCHESTER DISTRICT (ISSUED 7TH NOVEMBER).**—An application for an advance of wages of 2d. per hour on time-rates and an equivalent advance on piece-rates was made by the United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers and the Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society of Great Britain and Ireland to the Manchester District Engineering Trades Employers' Association. The Committee's finding is that a war wage advance of 3s. per week shall be given to time workers only. Smiths' strikers and hammermen working with piecework smiths shall be paid the advance except in cases where the men share in fixed ratio the aggregate piecework earnings of the gang.

**ENGINEERS AND ALLIED TRADES, MANCHESTER DISTRICT (ISSUED 7TH NOVEMBER).**—This finding is in respect of applications for advances of wages made to the Manchester District Engineering Trades Employers' Association by the Joint Committee of Engineering and Kindred Trades, embracing the Manchester, Ashton, Stockport, Newton-le-Willows and Warrington Districts. The Committee's decision is that the time-rates of wages of the men concerned shall be advanced 3s. per week. The advance to be regarded as war wages.

**ENGINEERS, DUNDEE (ISSUED 7TH NOVEMBER).**—The Committee had referred to them an application for an advance of wages made to the Dundee Association of Engineers and Ironfounders by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and decided that the time-rates of wages of fitters and turners (the case of machine workers having been settled by a recent agreement between the employers and the United Machine Workers' Association) shall be advanced 3s. per week. The advance is to be regarded as war wages, and to be paid to time workers only.

**BLACKSMITHS, MESSRS. VICKERS, LTD., BARROW-IN-FURNESS (ISSUED 7TH NOVEMBER).**—An application for an advance of wages was made to Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., by the Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society of Great Britain and Ireland on behalf of certain of their blacksmith members in the firm's employ. The Committee decided that the time-rates of wages of the men concerned shall be advanced 3s. per week.

**COPPERSMITHS, & CO., MANCHESTER DISTRICT (ISSUED 7TH NOVEMBER).**—A difference having arisen between the Manchester District Engineering Trades Employers' Association and the National Society of Copper-smiths, Braziers and Metal Workers relative to an application for an advance of wages, it was referred to the Committee, who decided that any of the men concerned who did not receive the advance of 1s. per week and 2½ per cent. on piece-rates awarded in their finding of 13th April for the Manchester Engineering Trade shall have their wages advanced in accordance with the terms of that finding, and in addition a war-wage advance of 3s. per week shall be given to time-workers only.

**MESSRS. DENNIS BROTHERS (1913), LTD., GUILDFORD (ISSUED 8TH NOVEMBER).**—This finding relates to an application made by the Workers' Union for the payment of not less than 8d. per hour to labourers in the employ of Messrs. Dennis Brothers (members of the London and District Association of Engineering Employers). The finding of the Committee is that the claim has not been established.

**ENGINEERING TRADES, LEEDS (ISSUED 8TH NOVEMBER).**—An application for an advance of wages was made to the Leeds and District Engineering Employers' Association by the Leeds and District Engineering and Allied Trades Joint Committee. The Committee decided that the time-rate of the wages of the men (other than ironfounders) should be advanced 3s. per week. With regard to the claim made for apprentices, the Committee made no award, but recommended that employers should give favourable consideration to the position of the apprentices, having regard to the advance now awarded to the skilled men.

**PATTERNMAKERS, VULCAN FOUNDRY, LTD., NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS, AND T. & F. VICKERS, EARLSTOWN (ISSUED 8TH NOVEMBER).**—This finding is in respect of an application made to the above-mentioned firms (both firms being members of the Manchester District Engineering Trades Employers' Association) by the United Patternmakers' Association that the firms should pay to their members the Manchester rate of wages. The finding of the Committee is that the claim has not been established.

**ENGINEERING TRADES, HALIFAX DISTRICT (ISSUED 8TH NOVEMBER).**—An application for an advance of wages was made to the Halifax District Engineering Employers' Association by the Halifax Engineering Trades' Joint Committee. The Committee awarded a war-wage advance of 3s. per week to time-workers only. The Committee made no award to apprentices, but recommended their claim for the favourable consideration of the employers.

**ENGINEERING TRADES, BOLTON AND DISTRICT (ISSUED 9TH NOVEMBER).**—A difference arose between the Bolton and District Engineering Employers' Association and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and Allied Trades relative to a claim made by the latter for an advance of 10s. per week on time rates and a corresponding increase on piece prices and for an advance of 2s. per week to apprentices. The Committee decided that a war-wage advance of 3s. per week on time rates and 2½ per cent. on piece rates shall be given to the men concerned. With regard to the claim made for apprentices the Committee made no award.

**ENGINEERS, BLACKBURN DISTRICT (ISSUED 9TH NOVEMBER).**—Application for an advance of wages was made to the Blackburn District Engineering Trades Employers' Association by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Steam Engine Makers' Society, United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers, United Journeymen Brassfounders, Turners, Fitters, Finishers and Copper-smiths' Association and United Machine Workers' Association. The Committee awarded a war-wage advance of 3s. per week on time rates and 2½ per cent. on piece prices.

**ENGINEERING TRADES (UNSKILLED AND SEMI-SKILLED), BLACKBURN DISTRICT (ISSUED 9TH NOVEMBER).**—The National Union of General Workers made an application for an advance of 6s. per week and for payment of overtime at the same rate as skilled men, with the 5d. per night allowance for night work, on behalf of machinists, labourers and semi-skilled workers employed by members of the Blackburn District Engineering Trades Employers' Association. The Committee decided that a war-wage advance of 3s. per week on time rates and 2½ per cent. on piece prices shall be granted, but that the claim respecting overtime and night allowance had not been established.

**ENGINEERING TRADES, PRESTON AND DISTRICT (ISSUED 9TH NOVEMBER).**—A war wage advance of 3s. per week to time workers only was awarded by the Committee in respect of an application made to the Preston and District Engineers and Ironfounders Employers' Association (which Association includes firms at Fleetwood, Lytham and Lancaster) by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and Allied Trades.

**COREMAKERS, PRESTON AND DISTRICT (ISSUED 9TH NOVEMBER).**—An application for an advance of wages was made to the Preston and District Engineers and Ironfounders' Association by the Amalgamated Society of Coremakers. The matter was referred to the Committee, who awarded a war-wage advance of 3s. per week to time workers only.

**COREMAKERS (1) BOLTON AND DISTRICT, (2) BLACKBURN DISTRICT, (3) WIGAN (ISSUED 10TH NOVEMBER).**—The Committee had referred to them applications for advances of wages made to the Bolton and District Engineering Employers' Association, the Blackburn District Engineering Trades Employers' Association and the Wigan and District Engineers and Foundry Masters' Association by the Amalgamated Society of Coremakers. The Committee awarded a war-wage advance of 3s. per week to time workers only in respect of each application.

**MECHANS, LTD., SCOTSTOWN (ISSUED 11TH NOVEMBER).**—An application for an advance of wages to jobbing smiths of 3d. per hour was made to Messrs. Mechans, Ltd. (members of the North-West Engineering Trades Employers' Association), by the General Ironfitters' Association and the Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers. The Committee decided that the claim had not been established.

**ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADE, SOUTHAMPTON (ISSUED 11TH NOVEMBER).**—A difference arose between the Southampton Engineering and Shipbuilding Employers' Association and the Joint Trades Management Committee of the Shipbuilding and Engineering Trades and the Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Shipbuilders, in respect of a claim by the employers that there should be a revision of overtime rates of payment. The Committee decided that no alteration shall be made in the present rate of payment for overtime or for work done after 5 p.m., but that payment at the double rate shall commence only after a workman has worked the full ordinary hours for the day or days in respect of which the double rate is claimed. This decision is without prejudice to any negotiations that may take place hereafter.

**ENGINEERS, ROYAL DOCKYARDS (SUBMARINES) (ISSUED 11TH NOVEMBER).**—A difference arose between the Federated Admiralty Contractors and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers relative to certain claims made by the latter in connection with submarine work in the Royal Dockyards. The Committee issued an award, applicable to a certain class of submarines only, deciding the several points in dispute.

**WOOD-CUTTING MACHINISTS, WILLIAM BEARDMORE & CO., LTD., DALMUIR (ISSUED 13TH NOVEMBER).**—A difference arose between Messrs. William Beardmore & Co., Ltd. (a "Controlled Establishment"), and the Amalgamated Society of Wood-Cutting Machinists in regard to the refusal of the Society to allow their members employed by the firm to work under a system of payment other than time work. The matter was referred to the Committee on Production in accordance with Section 4 (3) of the Munitions of War Act, 1915. The Committee decided that the refusal of the wood-cutting machinists to work a system other than time work tended to restrict production, and such rule, practice, or custom should therefore be suspended, and that the procedure laid down in Circular L6 issued by the Ministry of Munitions should be followed forthwith.

**PATTERNMAKERS, IPSWICH AND DISTRICT (ISSUED 15TH NOVEMBER).**—The Committee had referred to them an application for an advance of wages made to the Ipswich and District Engineering Employers' Association by the United Patternmakers' Association. Their finding is that the rates of wages of the men concerned shall be advanced 2s. per week, the advance to be regarded as war wages. By agreement between the parties the advance is to come into operation on the first full pay day after 17th August last.

**MESSRS. THE STAVELEY COAL AND IRON CO., LTD., NEAR CHESTERFIELD (ISSUED 15TH NOVEMBER).**—Application for an advance of wages having been made to the firm by their work-people, represented by the National Amalgamated Union of Labour, the Committee awarded a war wage advance of 7½ per cent. to men employed at the company's ironworks, coke works, &c.

**MESSRS. TILLING, STEVENS, LTD., MAIDSTONE (ISSUED 15TH NOVEMBER).**—A war wage advance of 3d. per hour to time workers only was awarded by the Committee in respect of an application for an advance of wages made to Messrs. Tilling, Stevens, Ltd., by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the Amalgamated Society of General Toolmakers. The Committee made no order in regard to apprentices.

**ELECTRICIANS, CLYDE SHIPBUILDING FIRMS (ISSUED 16TH NOVEMBER).**—This finding relates to a difference between the Clyde Shipbuilders' Association and the Electrical Trades Union (Clyde District) in regard to certain disputed points upon a proposed agreement between the Association and the Society for allowances upon certain submarines. Some of the rules, embodied in the finding, were agreed to at the conference between the parties, and the Committee confirm such agreements and also decided the contested points. This award makes no order with regard to electrical apprentices, and is to be applied without prejudice to discussion and revision in regard to any new types of boats other than those at present within the view of the parties.

**ROLL TURNERS, THE EBBW VALE STEEL, IRON AND COAL CO., LTD. (ISSUED 16TH NOVEMBER).**—The Committee had referred to them an application for an advance of wages made to the company by the British Roll Turners Trade Society, and granted a war wages increase of 12½ per cent. to the men concerned.

**CHIPPERS AND PAINTERS, LEITH (ISSUED 17TH NOVEMBER).**—Application for an advance of wages having been made to the East of Scotland Association of Engineers and Ironfounders by the Workers' Union on behalf of the chippers and painters, the Committee advanced the time rates of the men concerned 3d. per hour, the advance to be regarded as war wages and to be paid to time workers only.

**THE LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS CO., LTD. (ISSUED 17TH NOVEMBER).**—A difference arose between the London General Omnibus Co., Ltd., and the Workers' Union in respect of an application for increased wages and alterations of working conditions on behalf of their members employed in the engineering shop of the company's Holloway garage. The finding of the Committee is that the claim of the Union has not been established.

**MANCHESTER CORPORATION GASWORKS EMPLOYEES (ISSUED 20TH NOVEMBER).**—A war wage advance of 2s. 6d. per week was awarded by the Committee in respect of an application made by the National Union of General Workers on behalf of their members employed at the corporation gasworks.

**CITY OF BIRMINGHAM CORPORATION EMPLOYEES (ISSUED 20TH NOVEMBER).**—Application for an advance of wages was made to the Corporation by the Amalgamated Society of Gas, Municipal and General Workers and the Amalgamated Society of Tramway and Vehicle Workers on behalf of employees in the gas, electricity supply, tramways and water departments. The matter was referred to the Committee, who awarded a war wage advance of 2s. 6d. per week to the workpeople concerned, to be applied in the same manner as the war wage of 2s. per week granted in February, 1916.

**MESSRS. MUSGRAVE & CO., LTD., BELFAST (ISSUED 22ND NOVEMBER).**—The National Amalgamated Union of Labour made application to the firm for an advance of wages on behalf of their members in the firm's employ. The matter was referred to the Committee, who decided that the men concerned employed as time workers should be given a war wage advance of 3s. per week on time rates. This finding is not intended to apply to piece workers.

**BLACKSMITHS, MESSRS. G. & J. WEIR, LTD., CATHCART (ISSUED 22ND NOVEMBER).**—A difference between the North-West Engineering Trades Employers' Association and the Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society relative to an application for an advance of 2½ per cent. on the total, or gross, earnings of smiths and strikers in compensation for a previous advance awarded to strikers, having been referred to the Committee, their finding is that the claim of the Society has not been established.

**SHEET METAL WORKERS, MIDLAND DISTRICT (ISSUED 22ND NOVEMBER).**—A difference arose between the Midland Employers' Federation and the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Midland District Tin-Plate, Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers' Societies relative to an application by the latter for an advance of wages to their members employed in the Birmingham, Coventry and Wolverhampton districts and the towns of Stourport and Worcester. The Committee awarded a war wage advance of 3s. per week to time-workers only, but made no award on the claim for a guaranteed day rate, recommending, however, that a conference of the parties should be held under an independent chairman with a view to a settlement of this and other questions referred to at the hearing.

(1) ENGINEERS, (2) BOILERMAKERS, (3) UNSKILLED AND SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS, COWANS, SHELDON & CO., LTD., CARLISLE (ISSUED 22ND NOVEMBER).—In respect of differences that arose between the Border Counties Engineering Trades Employers' Association and (1) the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and Steam Engine Makers' Society, (2) the Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society, and (3) the National Union of General Workers relative to applications for advances of wages made on behalf of their respective members employed by the above company, the Committee decided that time-workers only shall receive a war wage advance of 3s. per week, and that in settlement of retrospective payment the sum of 30s. shall be paid to each of the men who were in the employment of the company on 4th August last and are still in such employment.

**ENGINEERS, TUDMORDEN (ISSUED 22ND NOVEMBER).**—A war wage advance of 2s. per week to time workers only was awarded by the Committee in respect of an application made by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers to Messrs. Lord Brothers, Ltd., on behalf of engineering employers at Tudmorden. The Committee made no award to apprentices, but recommended that favourable consideration be given to them having regard to the advance now awarded to the skilled men.

**H.M. FACTORY (ISSUED 24TH NOVEMBER).**—A difference having arisen between the management of one of H.M. factories and the National Union of General Workers, the matter was referred to the Committee, who decided that the existing war bonus shall be increased from 4s. to 6s. per week and that shift workers shall be paid time and a half for any time worked over 72 hours in any one week.

**ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES, COWES (ISSUED 29TH NOVEMBER).**—In respect of an application for an advance of wages made to Mr. Clare Lallow, of Cowes, Mr. H. Gale, of West Cowes, and Messrs. Groves & Guttridge, of East Cowes, by the Ship Constructors' and Shipwrights' Association and allied Unions, the Committee granted a war wage advance of 3s. to time workers only.

**PATTERNMAKERS, STEEL WORKERS AND STEEL FOUNDRIES, SCOTLAND (ISSUED 29TH NOVEMBER).**—Application was made to the Scottish Steelmakers' Wages Association and the Scottish Steel Founders' Wages Association by the United Patternmakers' Association for an advance of wages, and that the rates in the Motherwell and Coatbridge districts should be levelled up to the Clyde rate. The Committee found that the claims had not been established, this decision being without prejudice to the claim, should it be raised after the war, for a levelling up of the Motherwell and Coatbridge rates to the Clyde rates.

**WELDED TUBE TRADE, SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE (ISSUED 30TH NOVEMBER).**—The Midland Counties Tube Trade Federation made application for an advance of wages to the Midland Employers' Federation (Welded Tube Trade Section). The Committee granted a war wage advance of 5 per cent. to men earning not more than £2 10s. per week, and 2½ per cent. to those earning over £2 10s. The Committee considered that if there were instances of piece prices which required adjustment they should form the subject of discussion between the parties.

**IRON AND STEEL WORKERS, SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE (ISSUED 30TH NOVEMBER).**—An advance of wages of 7 per cent. as from 1st October was awarded by the Committee in respect of a claim made to the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Makers' Association by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and Mechanics of South Wales and Monmouthshire.

**COPPERSMITHS, MESSRS. MERRYWEATHER & SONS, LTD., LONDON, S.E. (ISSUED 30TH NOVEMBER).**—Towards the middle of 1916 the National Society of Copper-smiths, Braziers and Metal-workers made application to the firm for a rate of 1s. per hour, which rate was claimed to be the "London rate." Subsequently, in November, 1916, the firm conceded to their copper-smiths the further war wage advance of 3s. per week awarded by the Committee on Production to engineering employees generally in the London District. The finding of the Committee is that the claim for 1s. per hour has not been established, and they confirm the company's extension of the war wage advance of 3s. per week to the men concerned.

**IRON AND STEEL WORKERS, SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE (ISSUED 30TH NOVEMBER).**—An application was made to the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Makers' Association by the Secretary of the workmen's side of the Sliding Scale Conciliation Board that an advance of 3s. per week shall be given to workmen and women workers earning under £1 per week. The Committee decided that the claim had not been established except in the case of such work-people who do not fall within the scope of the sliding scale agreement.

**STEELWORKS LABOURERS, SCOTLAND (ISSUED 30TH NOVEMBER).**—A war-wage advance of 3d. per hour to time workers only was awarded by the Committee in respect of an application made to the Scottish Steelmakers' Wages Association by the National Union of General Workers, the Amalgamated Society of Steel and Iron Workers of Great Britain and the British Steel Smelters' Association.

**ENGINEERS' LABOURERS, PLATERS' HELPERS, FOUNDRY LABOURERS, & CO., EDINBURGH AND EAST OF SCOTLAND (ISSUED**



30th November).—A war wage advance of 3d. per hour to time-workers only was awarded by the Committee in respect of an application for an advance of wages made to the East of Scotland Association of Engineers and Ironfounders and the National Light Casting Ironfounders' Federation by the Navvies, Builders' Labourers and General Labourers' Union and the National Amalgamated Union of Labour. For the purpose of this finding only, and without prejudice to the usual practice of the firms affected, platers' helpers working with piece-work platers shall be paid the above advance by the firms. This arrangement is not otherwise to interfere with or affect arrangements as to payment made between platers and platers' helpers.

## RULES AND ORDERS UNDER THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACTS, 1915 and 1916.

No. 759.

THE MUNITIONS (REMUNERATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS ON WORK NOT RECOGNISED AS MEN'S WORK) CONSOLIDATED ORDER No. 1, DATED OCTOBER 27, 1916, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 6 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1916 (5 & 6 GEO. 5, c. 99).

NOTE.—This Order consolidates Statutory Rules and Orders, 1916, No. 447 and No. 618.

Whereas Section 6 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916, provides as follows:—

6.—(1) Where female workers are employed on or in connection with munitions work in any establishment of a class to which the provisions of Section 7 of the principal Act as amended by this Act are for the time being applied by an order made thereunder, the Minister of Munitions shall have power by order to give directions as to the rate of wages, or (subject, so far as the matter is one which is dealt with by the Factory and Workshops Acts, 1901 to 1911, to the concurrence of the Secretary of State) as to hours of labour, or conditions of employment of the female workers so employed.

(2) Any directions given by the Minister of Munitions under this section shall be binding on the owner of the establishment and any contractor or sub-contractor employing labour therein and the female workers to whom the directions relate, and any contravention thereof or non-compliance therewith shall be punishable, in like manner as if the order in which the direction is contained was an award made in settlement of a difference under Part I. of the principal Act.

(3) No directions given under this section shall be deemed to relieve the occupier of any factory or workshop from the obligation to comply with the provisions of the Factory and Workshops Acts, 1901 to 1911, or of any orders or regulations made thereunder, or to affect the liability of any person to be proceeded against for an offence under the Employment of Children Act, 1903, so, however, that no person be twice punished for the same offence.

And whereas the establishments named in the Second Schedule hereto are establishments of a class to which the provisions of Section 7 of the principal Act, as amended by the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916, are for the time being applied by an order made thereunder. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the above-mentioned powers, the Minister of Munitions hereby orders and directs that the directions contained in the First Schedule hereto regarding the wages of female workers employed on or in connection with munitions work shall take effect and be binding upon the owners of the establishments named in the Second Schedule hereto and any contractor or sub-contractor employing labour in any such establishment, and the female workers to whom the directions relate, as from 20th November, 1916.

This Order may be cited as "The Munitions (Remuneration of Women and Girls on Work not recognised as Men's work) Consolidated Order, No. 1."

Dated this 27th day of October, 1916.

Signed on behalf of the Minister of Munitions,  
B. V. Vernon,  
Assistant General Secretary.

Ministry of Munitions of War,  
6, Whitehall Gardens,  
London, S.W.

### First Schedule.

DIRECTIONS RELATING TO THE REMUNERATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS ON MUNITIONS WORK OF A CLASS WHICH PRIOR TO THE WAR WAS NOT RECOGNISED AS MEN'S WORK IN DISTRICTS WHERE SUCH WORK WAS CUSTOMARILY CARRIED ON.

1. Where women or girls are engaged on munitions work of a class which prior to the war was not recognised as men's work in districts where such work was customarily carried on, the time rates for piece-workers and premium bonus workers shall be as follows:—

Workers	Per hour.
18 years and over	4d.
17 " " under 18	3½d.
16 " " " 17	3d.
under 16 years	2½d.

2. The rates for such women and girls when customarily on time shall be as follows:—

Workers	Per hour.
18 years and over	4½d.
17 " " under 18	4d.
16 " " " 17	3½d.
under 16 years	3d.

3. Women and girls in danger zones shall be paid 3d. per hour in addition to the above rates. Allowances for other processes which are dangerous or injurious to health will be decided on the merits of such cases.

4. The appropriate time rate shall, in the case of any woman or girl on piece-work, be guaranteed irrespective of her piece-work earnings. Debit balances shall not be carried forward from one week to another.

5. On premium bonus systems every woman's and girl's appropriate time rate shall in all cases be paid.

6. Women or girls shall not be put on piece-work or premium bonus systems until sufficiently qualified. The period of qualification should not generally exceed four weeks.

7. Additional payment in respect of overtime, night shift, Sunday or holiday work shall be made to women and girls employed on munitions work of a class which, prior to the war, was not recognised as men's work in districts where such work was customarily carried on. Such additional payments shall be made in accordance with the custom of the establishment for the class of workpeople concerned in cases where such a custom exists. Where no custom providing for such additional payments exists in the establishment, such additional payments shall be made at the rates and on the conditions prevailing in similar establishments or trades in the district. Where there are no similar establishments or trades in the district, the rates and conditions prevailing in the nearest district in which the general industrial conditions are similar shall be adopted. In the absence of any custom prevailing in the establishment, or in the district, or elsewhere, such additional payments shall be made at such rates and on such conditions as the Minister of Munitions may direct.

8. Piece-work prices and premium bonus basis times shall be such as to enable a woman or girl of ordinary ability to earn at least 33½ per cent. over her time rate, except in the case of an establishment where an application that this provision should be dispensed with either generally or as regards any particular class of workpeople has been approved by the Minister of Munitions.

9. The above rates and conditions shall be recognised as war rates and conditions, and as due to and depending on the exceptional circumstances resulting from the present war.

10. The foregoing rates shall not operate to prejudice the position of any person who has better terms and conditions, nor prevent employers from recognising special ability or responsibility.

11. For the purpose of this Schedule the term "men" means males of 18 years of age and over.

12. Any question which arises as to the interpretation of these provisions shall be determined by the Minister of Munitions.

### Second Schedule.

#### LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 791.

ORDER, DATED NOVEMBER 7, 1916, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 7 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1915 (5 & 6 GEO. 5, c. 54), AS AMENDED BY SECTION 5 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1916 (5 & 6 GEO. 5, c. 99).

The Minister of Munitions, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Section 7, sub-section 1, of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, as amended by Section 5 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916, hereby makes the following Order:—

The provisions of Section 7 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, as amended by Section 5 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916 (which relates to the prohibition of the employment of persons who have left work in Munitions Factories), shall apply to the following class of establishments in addition to the classes of establishments specified in the Orders made by the Minister in pursuance of Section 7 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, on July 14th, 1915, May 1st, 1916, July 25th, 1916, and September 6th, 1916:—

Any establishment supplying water in cases where the Minister of Munitions certifies that such supply is of importance for the purpose of carrying on munitions work.

Dated this 7th day of November, 1916.

U. Wolff,  
Deputy Assistant General Secretary.

No. 813.

ORDER, DATED NOVEMBER 23, 1916, OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS, MADE IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 7 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1915 (5 & 6 GEO. 5, c. 54), AS AMENDED BY SECTION 5 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1916 (5 & 6 GEO. 5, c. 99).

The Minister of Munitions, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Section 7, sub-section 1, of the Munitions

of War Act, 1915, as amended by Section 5 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916, hereby makes the following Order:—

The provisions of Section 7 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, as amended by Section 5 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916 (which relate to the prohibition of the employment of persons who have left work in Munitions Factories), shall apply to the following class of establishments in addition to the classes of establishments specified in the Orders made by the Minister in pursuance of Section 7 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, on July 14th, 1915, May 1st, 1916, July 25th, 1916, September 6th, 1916, and November 7th, 1916:—

Any establishment manufacturing firebrick or silica brick.  
Dated this 23rd day of November, 1916.

U. Wolff,  
Deputy Assistant General Secretary.  
Ministry of Munitions of War,  
6, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

## NATIONAL INSURANCE (UNEMPLOYMENT) ACTS, 1911 to 1916.

### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (SUPPLEMENTARY No. 2) REGULATIONS, DATED 6TH DECEMBER, 1916, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE UNDER THE NATIONAL INSURANCE (UNEMPLOYMENT) ACTS, 1911 to 1916.

The Board of Trade, in pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the National Insurance (Unemployment) Acts, 1911 to 1916, hereby make the following Regulations:—

1. Regulation 7 (3) of the Unemployment Insurance Regulations, 1912, is hereby repealed and the following Regulation shall be substituted therefor:—

"If a book is destroyed, is lost, or is defaced in any material particular the Board may issue a new book in substitution for it and, if they think fit, may charge a sum not exceeding one shilling for the new book, such sum to be paid by the person for the time being responsible for the custody of the book so destroyed, lost or defaced as aforesaid, and such number of contributions as are shown to the satisfaction of the Board to have been paid by the affixing or impressing of stamps to or upon the book so destroyed, lost or defaced, shall be credited to the workman.

"Save as aforesaid no charge shall be made by the Board in connection with the issue, custody, delivery up, or exchange or replacement of any book."

2. In the case of the first panels of Courts of Referees constituted under the National Insurance (Unemployment) Acts, 1911 to 1916, additional members to represent the workmen in a trade or group of trades in a district may be appointed by the Board of Trade instead of being elected by those workmen (as required by Regulation 20 (iii) of the Unemployment Insurance Regulations, 1912), and the Board, before making the appointment, shall take into consideration the names of any persons suggested for appointment by or on behalf of any associations of those workmen who appear to the Board to be interested.

Signed by order of the Board of Trade this  
6th day of December, 1916.

H. Llewellyn Smith,  
Secretary to the Board of Trade.

### DECISIONS BY THE UMPIRE.

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Board of Trade hereby give Notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable:—

#### A. The Umpire has decided that contributions are payable in respect of:—

2050x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of surgical trusses (composed mainly of metal and leather).

2051x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in repairing military clothing (except in so far as covered by the Exclusion Order made by the Board of Trade, dated the 29th August, 1916).

2053x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making snaps for Christmas crackers.

2054x. Workmen engaged in making putty. (Application 482x.)

2055x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of artificial stone paving slabs.

2058x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making vulcanised fibre washers or parts of machinery required for the manufacture or repair of munitions of war.

2059x. Workmen engaged in the recovery of tin, iron or other metals from tin plate scrap.

2062x. Workmen engaged in sawmilling or machine woodwork in connection with the manufacture of ladders or in making metal parts of ladders.

2063x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in attending producer, or water, gas plant in connection with a factory or workshop which is engaged wholly or mainly in carrying on any insured trade or munitions work.

2065x. Workmen employed in ironfoundries or in warehouses or stores immediately connected therewith and engaged

in sorting, carding, boxing or otherwise putting up for sale boot protectors.

2067x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of splints and crutches.

2068x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in cutting down old casks and barrels and remaking into casks and barrels of a different size.

2070x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in refining precious metals.

2071x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in calcining ironstone, whether at the mines or at the smelting works.

2072x. Pointsmen, signalmen, and other workmen engaged in regulating traffic at factories engaged wholly or mainly in munitions work, or in any trade insured under the National Insurance (Part II.) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916.

2074x. Workmen engaged in grinding and preparing ochre and red oxide for use as colours.

2075x. Workmen (including engine drivers, firemen, labourers, &c.) engaged wholly or mainly in sawmilling or machine woodwork by means of portable engines and machinery in or adjacent to woods.

2076x. Workmen engaged in the preparation of slate for electrical appliances, tanks or vats for use in the manufacture of munitions of war.

2078x. Workmen (including stranders and coverers) engaged wholly or mainly in making telephone cords.

2079x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in covering metal wire with silk, cotton or other material.

2080x. Workmen employed at woollen mills or woolcombing works, and engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of soap and seak.

2081x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in spinning or purling metal wire for use in embroidery.

2082x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of medical and surgical plasters for use in war.

2083x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in weaving or plating gold and silver laces or braids. (Application 475x.)

2084x. Workmen who are engaged in the manufacture of British asphalt.

2086x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making sarking, sheathing or sanded felt. (Application 466x.)

2088x. All workmen engaged wholly or mainly in sawmilling or machine woodwork, whether in connection with insured or uninsured trades or independently, with the exception of those already insurable under Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911.

The term "sawmilling and machine woodwork" includes the cross-cutting, boring, turning, polishing or sandpapering of wood by power-driven machinery.

2089x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture (including compressing and filling into cylinders) of carbonic acid gas.

#### B. The Umpire has decided that contributions are not payable in respect of:—

2052. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in cleaning military or other clothing.

2056. Workmen employed at docks or tidal river wharves, and engaged wholly or mainly in connection with loading and unloading ships and barges.

2057. Workmen engaged by a firm of tyre manufacturers and engaged in the repair (including retreading) of solid or pneumatic tyres (covers and tubes).

2060. Charwomen engaged wholly or mainly in cleaning offices.

2061. Workmen employed by a gas company and engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of carburetted water gas.

2064. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in mining, grinding and dressing barytes. (Application 490x.)

2066. Engravers employed in connection with printing on pottery not intended for use in war.

2069. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of boot blacking not intended for use in war.

2073. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in cleaning, lacquering or varnishing tins subsequent to filling with goods the packing of which is not insured work.

2077. Workmen (other than those insurable under Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911) engaged in the repair of bridges which are built up on the site.

2085. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making hair felt. (Application 466x.)

2087. Volunteer workers employed on munitions work in their spare time and engaged for less than the normal factory hours of the place where they work, provided that they are:—

- (1) free to come and go or stay away as they please;
- (2) not dependent upon earnings at munitions work;
- (3) not badged in respect of the munitions work.

Note.—Decisions in which the Umpire has decided that contributions are payable under the National Insurance (Part II.) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916, are indicated by the letter x at the end of the number, e.g., 1554x. Contributions under these decisions are payable as from the 4th September, 1916.

Where no reference is given to an application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.



### APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS. NOVEMBER, 1916.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination.*
Alexandria (Dumbarton)	Dr. J. R. F. Cullen, Alexandria House, Alexandria	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Ballyhaise (Co. Cavan)	Dr. B. T. Cullen, Wesley Street, Cavan	Ballyhaise Dispensary, Monday and Friday, 11 a.m.-1 p.m.
Clacton-on-Sea (Essex)	Dr. H. V. Howell, Lanark House, Clacton-on-Sea	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Kirkoswald (Cumberland)	Dr. H. J. Robinson, High College, Kirkoswald, Cumberland	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Pollokshaws (Lanark)	Dr. G. B. McKendrick, 5, Royal Terrace, Queen's Park, Glasgow	134, King Street, Pollokshaws, Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
St. Anne's-on-the-Sea (Lancs)	Dr. J. Blair, Hawkesbury, St. Anne's-on-the-Sea	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Valencia (Co. Kerry)	Dr. T. O'Driscoll, Revenue House, Valencia	Knightstown Dispensary, week days, 10 a.m.-12 noon.

NOTE.—Except where otherwise stated, the place of examination is at the residence of the Certifying Surgeon.

### PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING NOVEMBER.

[All the United Kingdom Official Publications, including Consular Reports, may be purchased either directly or through any bookseller from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C., and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsoby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Colonial and Foreign Agencies of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.]

#### UNITED KINGDOM.

*Agricultural Statistics, 1915. Part III. Prices and Supplies of Corn, Live Stock, and other Agricultural Produce in England and Wales.* Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. [Cd. 8391: price 3d.]

*Departmental Committee on the Settlement and Employment of Sailors and Soldiers on the Land.* Minutes of Evidence. [Cd. 8347: price 3s. 3d.]

*Health of Munition Workers Committee. Memorandum No. 14. Washing Facilities and Baths.* Ministry of Munitions. [Cd. 8387: price 1d.]

*Old Age Pensions.* Copy of Treasury Scheme for the Award of Additional Allowances to Old Age Pensioners suffering special hardships owing to the War. [Cd. 8373: price 1d.]

*National Health Insurance. Further Report of the Departmental Committee on Approved Society Finance and Administration.* [Cd. 8396: price 9½d.]

*Agricultural Statistics, Ireland, 1915. Report and Tables relating to Irish Agricultural Labourers.* Earnings of migratory agricultural labourers, and wages of agricultural labourers in 1915. Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. [Cd. 8386: price 1½d.]

*Statement giving particulars regarding Men of Military Age in Ireland.* [Cd. 8390: price ½d.]

*Seventy-eighth Annual Report in regard to the Loan Fund System of Ireland, 1915.* [Cd. 8385: price 1½d.]

#### BRITISH DOMINIONS.

**CANADA.**—*The Labour Gazette, October, 1916.* Industrial conditions during September, trade disputes, prices—retail and wholesale, industrial accidents, &c. *Census and Statistics Monthly, September, 1916.* Field crops of Canada, prices of agricultural produce, &c. *Ninth Report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.* Year ending 31st March, 1916. Department of Labour. [Ottawa: J. de L. Taché, King's Printer.]

**COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.**—*Monthly Summary of Australian Statistics, July, 1916.* Trade unions, unemployment, wages, disputes, retail prices index numbers, rentals, purchasing power of money, &c. [Melbourne: McCarron, Bird & Co., Printers.]

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**—*The Industrial Gazette, August, 1916.* Cost of living and the minimum wage, dislocations in industries, employment and unemployment, arbitration proceedings, &c. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer.]

**VICTORIA.**—*Wages Board Determinations, 1916,* showing in brackets the dates of those cancelled thereby. *Soap and Soda,* 25th August (6th March, 1916). *Starch,* 6th September (7th December, 1915). *Candlemakers,* 31st August (15th December, 1915). *Boot Dealers,* 23rd August (12th November, 1913). *Undertakers,* 8th September (9th November, 1915). *Cardboard Box,* 12th September (23rd January, 1914). *Boot and Shoe,* 14th September (6th June, 1916). *Fibrous Plasterers,* 20th September (14th October, 1913). *Plate Glass,* 20th September (9th February, 1914). *Country Wood Workers,* 2nd September (10th December, 1915). *Tinsmiths,* 26th September (12th August, 1915). *Billposters,* 5th October (11th October, 1913). *Wicker,* 10th October (20th July, 1912).

—*Report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1915.* [Melbourne: A. J. Mullett, Government Printer.]

**QUEENSLAND.**—*The Industrial Gazette, September, 1916.* Industrial awards, transactions of labour exchanges, prices fixed by Sugar Cane Prices Board, factory accidents, &c. [Brisbane: A. J. Cumming, Government Printer.]

—*Industrial Peace Act Awards, 1916,* showing in brackets the dates of those cancelled thereby. *Meat Industry, South-*

\* Of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which less than five are employed.

*Eastern Division, Judgment on Appeal. Electrical Industry, 11th August (4th April, 1916). Painting and Decorating, South-Eastern Division, 4th August. Mechanical Engineers, Northern Division, 27th July (30th July, 1915). Printing, Northern Division, 3rd August (12th February, 1912). Carpentry and Joinery, South-Eastern Division, 8th September (17th September, 1914). Painters and Decorators, Central Division, 1st September (17th May, 1915).*

**WESTERN AUSTRALIA.**—*Statistical View of Eighty-six Years' Progress in Western Australia, 1829-1914.* Government Statistician. [Perth: F. W. Simpson, Government Printer.]

**NEW ZEALAND.**—*Journal of the Department of Labour, September, 1916.* Condition of employment and trade in August, current retail prices, co-operative works, persons assisted to employment, &c. *Awards, Agreements and Decisions under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Vol. XVII, Part 8.* [Wellington: Marcus F. Marks, Government Printer.]

#### FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

**INTERNATIONAL.**—(1) *Statistical Notes on Cereals, October, 1916.* Yield, trade, consumption, prices, ocean freights. (2) *International Review of the Science and Practice of Agriculture, June, 1916.* (3) *International Review of Agricultural Economics, October, 1916.* German agricultural co-operative societies in 1915, co-operative credit in Sweden. International Institute of Agriculture. [Rome.]

**UNITED STATES.**—*Monthly Review of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, November, 1916.* Strikes and lock-outs, January to September, retail prices of food in July and August, conciliation work of the Department of Labour, &c. *Bulletins of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, No. 193, September, 1916.* Dressmaking as a Trade for Women in Massachusetts. No. 198, September, 1916. Collective Agreements in Men's Clothing Industry. [Washington: Government Printing Office.]

—**NEW YORK.**—*The Bulletin, October, 1916.* Bureau activities, the labour market, inspections, compensation decisions, &c. [Albany: J. B. Lyon Printing Co.]

**FRANCE.**—*Bulletin de la Statistique Générale de la France, July, 1916.* Wholesale and retail prices of commodities, retail prices of food, &c., in French towns in the second quarter of 1916. General Statistical Department. [Paris: Librairie Félix Alcan.]

**GERMANY.**—*Reichs-Arbeitsblatt, October, 1916.* Employment in September, rates of wages in Berlin in January, wages of miners in the second quarter of 1916. Department of Labour Statistics, Imperial Statistical Office. [Berlin: Carl Heymann.]

**AUSTRIA.**—*Soziale Rundschau, July-August, 1916.* Social-Democratic trade unions in 1915, unemployment in June, labour exchanges in July, Orders relating to trade in coffee, extra rations for harvest workers, restriction of consumption of meat and fat, trade in potatoes. Department of Labour Statistics, Ministry of Commerce. [Vienna: A. Hölder.]

**ITALY.**—*Bollettino dell' Ufficio del Lavoro (fortnightly series), 16th October, 1st November, and 16th November, 1916.* Circular of Ministry of War on employment of women in munition factories, labour disputes in October, retail prices in August and September. *Provvedimenti di carattere sociale emanati all'estero durante la guerra europea fino al 31 Dicembre, 1915. Part II.* (Supplement to *Bollettino dell' Ufficio del Lavoro*). Labour Department of Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour. [Rome: Fratelli Treves.]

—*Bollettino dell' Emigrazione, October, 1916.* Royal Commission on Emigration. [Rome: Fratelli Treves.]

**HOLLAND.**—*Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, October, 1916.* Employment, labour disputes, labour exchanges in September, retail prices in October. Central Bureau of Statistics. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante.]

**SWITZERLAND.**—*Mouvement de la Population de la Suisse, 1913 and 1914.* Statistical Bureau of Federal Department of Finance, 1916. [Berne: A. Francke.]

**DENMARK.**—*Social Forsorg, October, 1916.* Labour disputes in 1915, public labour exchanges in August and September. Council for Workmen's Insurance and the Department of the Inspector of Unemployment. [Hellerup.]

—*Statistiske Efterretninger, 15th November, 1916.* Trade unions in 1915, unemployment in August. Statistical Department of Denmark. [Copenhagen.]

**SWEDEN.**—(1) *Oversikt av Statens Förlikningsmäns Verksamhet under åren 1907-1914, jämte en Redogörelse för Utländsk Lagstiftning angående Medling och Skiljedom i Arbetstvister.* (2) *Statens Förlikningsmäns för Medling i Arbetstvister Verksamhet år 1915.* (3) *Sociala Meddelanden, No. 9, 1916.* Employment in August, war measures concerning food, conciliation in 1915, collective labour agreements in 1915, strikes and lock-outs in the second quarter of 1916, retail food prices in August. Department for Social Affairs. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner.]

**SPAIN.**—*Boletín del Instituto de Reformas Sociales, October, 1916.* Labour disputes in September and the third quarter of 1916, royal decree relating to emigration. Institute of Social Reforms (Labour Department). [Madrid: D. V. Suarez.]

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